

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Where the British reached Hindenburg line



day evening a heavy counter-attack, launched from Bapaume, was utterly repulsed by the English in the neighborhood of Baucourt l'Abbaye and Favreuil. In the neighborhood of Favreuil the Germans were allowed to come right up to the English trenches, and then were dispersed with the bayonet. As a result of this Sir Douglas Haig's men pressed on, and forced their way into Favreuil, a village a mile and a half to the north east of Bapaume, so drawing the English net more tightly than ever round the German citadel.

Without waiting for the fall of Bapaume, however, Sir Douglas Haig launched yet another attack at three o'clock on Monday morning in the Scarpe sector. Advancing on both sides of that river the attack was first delivered on the southern bank. Here the Canadians, who were leading, rushed Orange Hill at the first assault. And then pressing straight forward forced their way into the villages of Monchy and Wancourt, so for the first time reaching the famous Hindenburg line. A little later on the troops on the north side of the river reached and occupied the outskirts of Rouex, just five miles west of Arras, simultaneously with the first line defenses of Gavrelle. Thus the "pillar" of Arras, which defied the full force of the great von Hindenburg drive, under the brilliant defense of Sir Julian Byng, has been made even more secure, whilst the positions in front of it are becoming more and more insecure.

Still further south Sir Douglas Haig, advancing from Bray, astride of the Somme, captured the villages of Cappy on the south bank and Suzanne close to the north bank, thus bringing himself within eight miles of Péronne. Whilst this was going on British air squadrons were busy in the Rhine Valley. Two tons of bombs were dropped on Frankfurt railway station, whilst the chemical works and aerodromes of Mannheim were once more severely bombarded.

## COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)**—English attacks, which extended as far as north of the Scarpe, mainly failed, said tonight's official statement of the German War Office.

"Counter-attacks are progressing in some places. We recaptured Longueval and Montauban."  
 "Near Hallue, north of the Scarpe river in forefired engagements, west of Croisilles, enemy attacks were held down," says the German War Office statement, issued today.

"Between St. Leger and Martinpuich enemy attacks, constantly renewed, were repulsed."  
 "Battle details of the enemy penetrated our line running west of Mory and west of Bapaume to Martinpuich."

"North of Bapaume we stopped the enemy on the eastern outskirts of Mory and at Favreuil, west of Bapaume."

"Southwest of Bapaume, the enemy advance on Guedecourt was thrown back."  
 "Thillois and Martinpuich were recaptured."

"On the Ancre front the enemy reached our line at Bazentin, Le Petit, Carnoy and Suzanne."

"Between Carnoy and the Somme strong enemy attacks were repulsed."  
 "The enemy captured Cappy and Frontaine."

"We attacked south of the Allette River, west of Crecy-au-Mont, and gained the heights southeast of Pont St. Mard. We captured 400 prisoners."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**LE HAVRE, France (Monday)**—The Belgian War Office communiqué issued tonight says:

"In the region of Merckem and Langemark during the last two nights, there have been enemy attacks against four of our posts, preceded by artillery preparation. All of the attacks were repulsed."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Monday)**—Sir Douglas Haig issued the following communiqué tonight:

"Astride the Scarpe River from Croisilles to the neighborhood of Gavrelle, at 3 o'clock this morning, we delivered an attack on the south bank of the river."

"Canadian forces captured Orange Hill in their first assault and pressing on captured Wancourt and Monchy-le-Preux."

"They made further progress beyond villages north of the Scarpe River."

"We carried the German first line defenses south of Gavrelle and reached the outskirts of Rouex."

**LONDON, England (Monday)**—The British War Office today issued a statement, which reads as follows:

"At 3 o'clock this morning our troops attacked in the Scarpe sector and are reported to have made good progress."

"On the southern portion of the battle front we have advanced our line slightly astride the Somme and by a successful operation carried out yesterday afternoon have made progress in the direction of Maricourt."

"Yesterday evening the enemy launched strong counter-attacks south and north of Bapaume, in the neighborhood of Baucourt l'Abbaye and Favreuil. In these localities the attacks were repulsed. North of Favreuil our troops met the enemy with the bayonet, inflicting heavy casualties upon him and taking prisoners."

"Another counter-attack attempted by the enemy later in the evening in this neighborhood was also unsuccessful. Favreuil is in our hands and we have made progress beyond the village."

"North of this point we have improved our position southeast of Mory and west of Croisilles."

"Heavy rain is falling along the battlefront."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**PARIS, France (Monday)**—On both

sides of the Avre River local operations enabled us to capture Fresnoy-le-Roy and St. Mard," said the French War Office statement tonight.

"We captured 600 prisoners in a surprise action. On other fronts the day was calm."

"Eastern theater: In the Albania two Austrian attacks were repulsed."

"In Albania two Austrian attacks were repulsed."

**PARIS, France (Monday)**—The French War Office issued the following statement today:

"Very vigorous artillery actions occurred during the night in the region of Roye and Beuvraignes. The artillery fire was also heavy between the Allette, Oise and Aisne rivers."

"Two German surprise attacks in the Vosges sector were without result, and we took prisoners."

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**VIENNA, Austria (Monday)**—"Outpost engagements today in the region of Asolun were successful," said the official statement on the eastern front tonight.

"Fieri and Beral were recaptured yesterday and the enemy was driven from dominating positions on Sperag-Senja heights."

**VIENNA, Austria (Monday)**—The Austrian War Office today issued the following statement:

"Our attack is progressing successfully in Albania. After a bitter struggle yesterday, Italian bridgehead positions north of Fiere were taken. During the pursuit, which followed our troops crossed the Semini. We also made progress near Berat and in the Seloves Mountains."

"The bombing attacks of our airmen against Avlona are continuing."

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—The weekly communiqué of the Belgian Army, made public on Monday, by the Belgian Legation, follows:

"During the past week we have repulsed by infantry and artillery five German attacks on our advanced posts in the regions of Nieuport, Dixmude, Merckem and Langemark. We were successful on the other hand, in a surprise attack, in the vicinity of Kippe, capturing 20 German soldiers and an officer. The usual artillery activity, of average intensity, is reported from the front as a whole. An enemy balloon was destroyed in the course of this week by one of our aviators."

**GERMAN COMMENT ON CECIL STATEMENT**

**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)**—The comment of Lord Robert Cecil, British Assistant-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the speech of German Colonial Minister, Dr. Solf, a Vienna dispatch credits the Fremdenblatt as saying, is in a different tone from that usually manifested by British statesmen and is in "contrast with the irreconcilable 'knockout' speeches so often heard from British politicians."

The Neue Freie Presse says that it is a "striking fact that he tries to tone down Mr. Balfour's threat that German colonies will not be returned, and transfers the decision to the peace conference."

In an interview, last Friday, Lord Robert Cecil said that Germany was unfit to rule her colonies. He recalled that Mr. Balfour had said the German colonies could not be restored, and continued: "Mr. Lloyd George said, months ago, that the question of the colonies would be settled at the peace conference, but Mr. Balfour's more recent statement ruled out the possibility that they would be restored."

**BILL ADMITS WOMEN TO PARLIAMENT**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Monday)**—Mr. Hall, the Attorney-General, is preparing a bill for the admission of women to the legal profession. The bill also admits them to Parliament, but does not render them eligible to sit on juries.

**MONTANA PRIMARY OUTLOOK**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**HELENA, Mont.**—The Montana primary campaign closed on Monday night quietly. Patriotism was the sole issue. The Non-Partisan League has candidates in many counties and has endorsed Miss Jeannette Rankin for the United States Senate, besides seeking control of the Legislature. Conservatives are confident that Dr. O. M. Lanstrum of Helena will defeat Miss Rankin in Tuesday's vote for the Senate on the Republican ticket. Senator Walsh is unopposed in the primary on the Democratic ticket. There are numerous candidates for Congress in the two districts.

**MR. MATSUDARA IN VLADIVOSTOK**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**TOKYO, Japan (Monday)**—Mr. Matsudara, the civilian representative of the Japanese Government at Vladivostok, is accompanied by two agents belonging to the consular service. Mr. Matsudara's functions will consist in administering of all affairs not purely military.

**AMERICAN OFFICIAL HONORED**

**PARIS, France (Monday)**—(Havas Agency)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, was the guest of honor at a dinner given today by George Leygues, Minister of Marine.

**RED CROSS IMPORTS DUTY FREE**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—A House bill suspending custom duties on Red Cross imports was passed on Monday by the Senate and sent to President Wilson for approval.

## WHAT CANADA HAS DONE IN THE WAR

Director of Public Information Issues a Pamphlet Affording Remarkable Details as to Canada's War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

**OTTAWA, Ont.**—The part that Canada has played in the great war is told in illuminating and conscientious manner between the covers of a pamphlet, "Canada's War Effort, 1914-1918," issued from the office of the Director of Public Information, of which Mr. M. E. Nichols is the head. When war was declared Canada had practically no army, whereas during the four years of the war she has raised 552,601 men, all of whom except some 25,000 entered by voluntary enlistment. Of this number, up to June last 333,523 had gone overseas and again of this number 150,000 are at the present time in France. The largest enlistment was during the year 1916, when over 160,000 joined the colors. The total casualties up to June 30, 1918, were only a few short of 150,000, of whom 42,000 made the supreme sacrifice.

Honors have been valiantly won by over 1200 members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, including 30 bestowals of the V. C. It is of interest briefly to refer to the operations of the Canadian Army, which in April and May of 1915 covered itself with imperishable glory at the second battle of Ypres, on which occasion poisoned gas was used against the Allies for the first time. Quoting from the pamphlet: "During the remainder of 1915, the division (the First Division) saw much service at various points in the Ypres salient. In the spring of 1916, the army corps, at that time comprising the first, second and third divisions, was heavily engaged for upward of three months in the operations to the east and southeast of Ypres, at St. Eloi (3rd to 19th April), at Sanctuary Wood and Hill 62 (2d and 3d June), and Hooge (5th, 6th, 13th and 14th June). In September, October and November, 1916, the army corps, now of four divisions, fought in the battle of the Somme, especially distinguishing itself by the capture of Courcellette. In 1917 the Canadian corps bore a considerable part in the storming of Vimy Ridge (9th to 13th April); it was engaged in Arleux and Fresnoy (28th, 29th April and 3d May); it was active and effective in the operations around Lens in June; and again on 15th August on Hill 70; and it fought with notable success from 25th October to 10th November at Passchendaele in the Flanders offensive, sometimes termed the Third Battle of Ypres. In 1918 the Canadian cavalry brigade won distinction in the German offensive of March and April."

Whilst the Canadian force has been chiefly on the western front certain units have done their duty in Palestine and Macedonia. The story of the magnificent work performed by the Dominion's railway and forestry troops has yet to be told. Of the expeditionary force of 12,000 men in Canada for home defense, and also has supplied a garrison for St. Lucia, W. I. At the moment of the writing of the pamphlet, the Military Service Act had been responsible for 56,000 men joining the army of which total 26,500 had already sailed for England. This, however, does not tell the full story of Canada's man-effort on behalf of the Allies. The various air forces of Great Britain have proved a strong magnet to adventurous young Canadians, of whom Lord Montagu of Beauchamp said they made ideal airmen, and large numbers of these have joined the Imperial forces. In addition to the native Canadian militia department was the means of transporting to their own countries for the purpose of joining their respective armies, several thousands of Poles, Serbians, and Montenegrins. It might be mentioned that 200 Canadian officers were lent to the United States Government for instructional purposes.

The Canadian Navy, although small in number has done admirable work in patrolling the Atlantic Coast and it is pointed out that two submarines operating off the west coast were able in the early days of the war to assist in keeping off Admiral von Spee's squadron from the Canadian ports on the Pacific Coast. Over 2000 Canadians are serving the Imperial naval forces in European waters. The bill for stores for naval purposes is eloquent of the activities of the Canadian naval service; in 1915-16 the quantity of stores purchased amounted to \$2,500,000, in the following year to \$7,500,000, and last year to \$10,000,000.

It is, however, when the pamphlet comes to deal with the finances of the war, that the figures assume absolutely staggering proportions. For instance this small country of some 7,000,000 people has raised by way of domestic loans, \$734,000,000, while war savings certificates and debenture stock would probably bring the government's borrowings from the country up to \$750,000,000 or \$100 per head of the population of the Dominion.

This is not, however, the last word in Canada's borrowings for she has issued securities in the United States to the amount of \$307,000,000. Since the outbreak of the war Canada has established credits on behalf of the Imperial Government to the extent of over \$500,000,000, and in addition to this, Canadian chartered banks have advanced to the Imperial Government, through the agency of the Canadian Minister of Finance the sum of \$200,000,000 used for the purchase of munitions and wheat. On her part Great Britain has advanced to the Dominion \$534,450,826, on account of the maintenance of Canadian troops overseas. Up to last March, the war had cost Canada close on \$900,000,000, the country's national debt having advanced from \$336,000,000 at which

figure it stood at the outbreak of the war to the billion dollar mark, it being estimated that at the close of the present year the national debt will be approximately \$1,200,000,000.

To assist in the payment of this huge sum, the government has put a tax on luxuries, increased the customs duties, levied a business profits tax and imposed an income tax, which comes into effect in the year 1919-19 and which it is pointed out is in many respects higher than that in force in the United States. The proceeds of the taxation during the last fiscal year amounted to just over \$76,000,000. Reference is made to the fact that since the war gold coin and gold bullion to the value of \$1,200,000 have been received at Ottawa by the Department of Finance as trustees for the Imperial Government and the Bank of England.

The pamphlet also deals with Canada's accomplishment during the last four years in the direction of the production of munitions which was recently referred to in The Christian Science Monitor, but it might be mentioned that the actual amount of cash disbursements up to date under this heading is over a billion dollars. In the building, Canada has also played a notable part, the ships which have already been launched or which will be launched before December next, number 112, the approximate dead-weight carrying capacity being 444,600 tons. To the various voluntary war organizations, such as the Canadian Patriotic fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Belgian Relief Fund, and so on, the Canadian public has donated over \$90,000,000, and in the raising of these sums women have played a prominent part. The statistics of what Canadian women have done during the war have been but indifferently kept and it is safe to say that the half will never be told. In addition to those engaged in nursing and similar occupations of mercy, 30,000 have been engaged in munition factories whilst large numbers are at present doing their bit by working on farms.

**M. Clemenceau's Message**

**PARIS, France (Sunday)** (Havas Agency)—M. Clemenceau today telegraphed the Presidents of the Conseils Généraux that they could rely upon the government and Marshal Foch and his magnificent staff and the allied military commanders to turn the present success of the allied arms into a complete and decisive collapse of the enemy.

"The splendid victories of recent weeks," said M. Clemenceau, "in which the spirit of our allies has so magnificently rivaled ours, has definitely settled the fortune of war. The enemy, bewildered, deceived himself as to his own strength and now is finding out that he underestimated us."

"The results achieved are the first fruits of our harvest of rewards, the highest of which will be having delivered the world from ruthless oppression and brutality."

"We hail the dawn, the first gleams of which brighten the victorious brows of the founders of the American Republic and of the fathers of our revolution. The last obstacle to the establishment of rights among men is about to disappear. The triumph is near."

"Universal cooperation toward the world's rejuvenation will attain the ideal goal for which so many generations have been striving."

**German Papers on Lodge Speech**

**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)**—Concerning the speech of Senator Lodge the Lokal Anzeiger says:

"When those who most keenly desire an understanding must realize that an understanding is impossible as long as such views obtain amongst the enemy. All love of peace is useless in such case and our sword must continue to speak until our opponents have convinced themselves that they cannot overcome us."

**Praise for British Troops**

**PARIS, France (Monday)**—The Allied High Command has great hopes in the British Army, and the latest news from the front shows that these hopes will not be disappointed, says L'Heure. It declares that the British have obliged the German staff to admit defeat.

Marcel Hutin, in L'Echo de Paris, points out that the British advanced by local thrusts which tore large holes in the German lines. That the enemy has been unable to thwart these maneuvers, he says, proves the tremendous superiority that the Allies have gained over the Germans.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fabry in Oul declares that unstinted praise must be given the manner in which the British attacks have been carried out. He declares that the allied success north of the Somme is a purely British victory.

**PARIS, France (Monday)**—(Havas Agency)—The appearance of Austro-Hungarian troops on the western front did not surprise the newspapers, which declare their presence behind the German lines was actually known for several months. The presence of the Austrians as fighting troops, at the request of Germany, is declared to be striking proof of the seriousness of the enemy's position. Le Petit Journal says that the Austrians captured by the French belong to the Life Guards.

**Red Cross Appreciation**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—Red Cross cooperation with United States troops on the battlefield and behind the lines during the hard fighting of the last month is bringing expressions of appreciation from the expeditionary forces. This message came by cable on Monday from Maj.-Gen. Robert A. Bullard, commanding the first division.

"Your prompt and liberal cooperation, abundance of supplies furnished both to hospitals and to men enroute to and from the field, and aid rendered by your ambulance and camion service in transporting wounded, were

not only timely, but absolutely necessary to meet the needs of our men. Indeed, it is difficult to understand what the result would have been without these services. The American people may well feel proud of the organization which they have built up, and it is a matter of congratulation that contributions which they have made are used so appropriately. On behalf of the division, I beg you and your assistants will accept my gratitude."

**Lodge Speech Pleases Italy**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—Official dispatches from Rome on Monday say Italy has greeted with liveliest sympathy the speech of Senator Lodge, declaring that no peace should be made without freedom for unredeemed Italian provinces and independence for the Slav races under Austrian domination.

**Germans and the War**

**LONDON, England (Monday)**—The Köln Volks Zeitung, a leading Roman Catholic exponent of annexations, denounces the "wiseacre" and whoever had been so foolish as to believe that there were no war aims outside of Germany.

"Germany is no longer fighting for Belgium or Alsace-Lorraine," the paper says, "but for its sheer existence a great battle is going on. It is a battle upon the glaciers of the fortress called Germany. We stand alone and have no help to expect from anyone."

The military critic of the Neue Courant of The Hague whose enthusiasm over previous German victories had been noticeable, thinks it possible that the Germans may be forced to the Rhine if Marshal Foch does not give them time to gain a secure position on the Hindenburg line.

**French Aviation Statement**

**PARIS, France (Monday)**—The official report on aviation says:

"It was impossible to carry out any bombing operations during the day. During the night the weather improved and our bombing machines immediately took the air. Eighteen thousand four hundred kilos of explosives were dropped behind the battlefront and on stations, which were damaged, and bivouacs in the region of Ognolles and Guiseard. Stations, railways and assembly zones at Laon, Anizy-le-Chateau, Jussy, Chauny, La Fère, Ham, Semide, Pontavert and Guignicourt were besprinkled with projectiles. Numerous hits were reported on the objectives and fires broke out at Laon, Ham, Guiseard and Guignicourt."

**Attack on Constantinople**

**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)**—Two hostile air squadrons attacked Constantinople on Wednesday night," says a Turkish official statement received here today.

**Germans Fight Rear-Guard Action**

**LONDON, England (Monday)**—The official correspondent with the Australian forces in France telegraphs:

"The Germans are retreating, fighting rear-guard actions. On Saturday night ammunition dumps could be seen burning everywhere."

"About 12,000 Germans have been captured by the Australians alone since Aug. 8, a much greater number than all the Australian casualties."

**British Aerial Activities**

**LONDON, England (Monday)**—The following communication dealing with aviation was issued last evening:

"On Aug. 24 our airmen carried out another day of varied work, including much low flying and artillery observation. Enemy machines were not very active until the evening. Seven hostile airplanes were driven down by us and five German balloons were shot down in flames. Ten of our machines are missing."

"During the 24 hours we dropped 43 tons of bombs, the Valenciennes and Cambrai railway connections being attacked among other targets. All our night-flying airplanes returned safely. We succeeded in destroying two enemy night-bombing machines."

**New German Divisions**

**PARIS, France (Monday)**—(Havas Agency)—According to Le Journal three new German divisions have been identified opposite the British. Since Aug. 8, nearly 50 German divisions have been fighting against the British.

**Advice to Rouen Population**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**PARIS, France (Monday)**—The Paris press copies from a Rouen paper official advice by which the civilian population is asked immediately to warn the nearest military authority in the case of the landing of an aeroplane outside of the aviation grounds and in the case of the landing of a passenger to conduct him before the authorities. To further directions is added the request that any person capturing or causing the capture of an enemy agent thus landed will be rewarded.

**Hindenburg Line Reached**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Monday)**—The latest reliable information from France states that the Hindenburg line has been reached at Monchy-le-Preux where heavy fighting is proceeding. South of Bapaume the British have reached Montauban and the outskirts of Thillois and have captured Cappy and Suzanne on the Somme.

**Work of British Airmen**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Monday)**—Sir Douglas Haig in his official statement on aerial activities, tonight, says:

"Thirty-two tons of bombs were dropped on enemy positions yesterday.

Twenty-five hostile planes were shot down, one captive balloon was destroyed and 13 hostile planes were driven down out of control.

"Five of our planes are missing. There was no night flying."

The British Air Ministry's statement tonight said:

"Last night two tons of bombs were dropped on the Frankfurt railroad station with good results. Fires and explosions were caused in chemical factories at Mannheim by bombs dropped by our fliers."

"Four tons of bombs also were dropped on an aerodrome with good results. All of our aeroplanes returned safely."

**Kaiser and Bishops**

**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)**—Replying to a letter of homage from the conference of bishops at Fulda, a town in Hesse-Nassau, the Kaiser is quoted by the German newspapers as saying:

"It fills me with satisfaction and confidence that I can always rely on the assistance and cooperation of the bishops."

"Let us strengthen in our people a recognition of the dangers threatening from our enemies, a firm determination to overcome all that is burdensome and a strong faith in the Lord's help and in our strength. Then, I am convinced, Germany will be invincible and the future will be ours."

**The New British Attack**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Monday)**—Information reaching London up to noon today states that the attack launched this morning before dawn was on a four-mile front from the Scarpe to Neuville-Vitasse. The British had advanced at the deepest point of penetration about two miles and were within one mile of the Hindenburg line. The objective was the high ground southwest of Pampoux and northeast of Neuville-Vitasse.

Manchy-le-Preux, Guemappe, and Wancourt have been captured and the fighting was proceeding at Hénelin, east of Hélin-sur-Cojeul village. Further south progress is reported, the battlefront passing through the following towns now in British hands, Croisilles, Mory, Favreuil, Cvesnes, Bapaume, Butte de Warlencourt, south and east of Martinpuich, west of Bazentin, Le Petit and east of Mametz and Carnoy.

This morning's attack was made by the British third army and the casualties of this army and the fourth British army from Aug. 21 to Aug. 25, both dates inclusive, were 23,502. German prisoners alone in these same days amounted to over 17,000 and their casualties were very severe.

**CARNIOLA COMMUNES JOINING JUGO-SLAVS**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)**—The Slovenski Narod reports a fresh development in the Jugo-Slav movement within Austria-Hungary in the shape of the decision of several communes in Carniola to espouse the Jugo-Slav cause by declaring in favor of one free and independent state, uniting the Southern Slavs, Serbs, Slovenes and Croats.

The councils of the commune have asked the provincial diet to follow their example and the Vienna government, having been urged to dissolve the communal councils as a punishment, refuses on the ground that such a movement would only increase the agitation in favor of the independence of nationalities.

**DAWSON AWAITS STEFFANSSON**

**DAWSON, Yukon Territory**—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, is expected to arrive here within a day or two from Ft. Yukon.

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.  
 Number that stand in favor, 14.  
 Number that stand against, 0.  
 Number that have yet to vote, 34.  
 Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:  
 MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.  
 VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.  
 KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.  
 NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.  
 MARYLAND—Feb. 13.  
 MONTANA—Feb. 19.  
 TEXAS—March 4.  
 DELAWARE—March 18.  
 SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.  
 MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.  
 ARIZONA—May 24.  
 GEORGIA—June 26.  
 LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

**THINGS DIFFERENT NOW IN IOWA**

The Winfield (Ia.) Beacon notes the change for the better in the morals of the people of that community since prohibition has become effective in that State. It says: "We feel quite sure that prohibition is making better citizens out of the Iowa people. Burlington has to be cleaned up lately, but before the cleaning she was not half bad like she used to be when dozens of young fellows would come home from the city after shows or fairs and make the narrow gauge trains a deafening din of shooting and swearing. That is all gone now, and you may call it prohibition or whatever you like, but something is bringing our folks home sober, slick and genteel. Whatever is making this change is worth hanging on to."

**SOUTH AFRICA AND IMPERIAL CABINET**



## FRICION GROWS IN SPANISH CABINET

Resignation of Minister of Marine Indicates Strained Situation—Dato Espionage Bill Causes General Unrest in Country

MADRID, Spain.—With the political atmosphere charged with deep unrest, but yet a little less anxious than two or three weeks previously, the Spanish Cortes has suspended its sittings. It will assemble again in the autumn, and there is, of course, nothing unusual, despite the extreme difficulties of the times, in Parliament rising now. For at this season of the year all who can do so hurry north to the shores of Biscay, and there at the present moment are the King and Court, the diplomatic corps, the majority of the Cabinet, and no doubt, also, a fair representation of all parties in the Congress and the Senate. There is even one at least of the small but intensely energetic Socialist party there, but this is his home district, the man being Señor Indalecio Prieto, of Bilbao, who, immediately upon his arrival, gave the police and other authorities something to think of by the determination on his part and that of his associates to break in on the holiday-making peace of the littoral, by holding a great Republican and Socialist mass meeting at San Sebastian, organized on a grand scale, with special trains to be run from various parts of the north of Spain for the occasion. Arrangements are in progress at the time of writing, and the authorities are wondering what is the best thing to do. The country is in such a mood that there is apparently a demand for such meetings as this.

The King is at Santander again, and the circumstances of the time, internal and external, do not seem to prevent this now strong rival to the attractions of San Sebastian from having a most excellent season, well provided with the best of entertainments, particularly theatrical and musical, from Madrid. The Queen Mother, Doña Cristina, remains faithful to San Sebastian where she is very popular. Bilbao, of course, is in the immediate neighborhood, and the political atmosphere at this busy center is inclined to be difficult at the present moment, as is illustrated by a strange incident which has just taken place at the Balneario de Igetxe. The band at this establishment was playing a pot-pourri of Spanish airs, when a young man in the audience, stirred to patriotic enthusiasm by the music, cried out "Viva España!" It happened that there was also in the audience the deputy for Valmaseda, Señor Ramon Sota, and he, with an acute apprehension of the difficulties of Spain at the moment, felt that counsel should be given to this young man, and accordingly went to him and told him that at present political cries were prohibited in Spain. The young man answered that he quite understood that a shout for Spain on Spanish territory could never be regarded as a political cry, but the deputy replied that that had been against what it was directed, and it was an unwise proceeding. But again the young man answered that to shout out "Viva España!" could not mean that it was directed against anyone. The argument developed, became heated, and people gathered round. No conclusion was arrived at, and the matter was discussed in the balneario and the city for a long time afterward. To such a state has Spain arrived in her fears of offending anyone, especially, it would appear, the Germans, and the new Espionage Act of Señor Dato has much to do with it.

Parliament has no sooner been dissolved than the resignation of a member of the Cabinet was announced. As previously reported one or two other members of the national Ministry have at different times put forward their resignations, but the difficulties have been smoothed over, and the Cabinet has proceeded on its first foundation. But this time a resignation is absolute, and it is that of the Minister of Marine, General Pidal. It was not unexpected. Three weeks before, there were well-founded rumors that it had been offered and that great efforts had been made to induce the Minister to retain his portfolio. Two reasons were given for his discontent. The first was that he had received various rebuffs from his colleagues in regard to his proposed handling of the Palamos affair, in which the Spanish lieutenant, Regalado, in charge of that small naval station, is accused of assisting the German submarines with information, one result of which apparently was the sinking of the French ship, Provence. The other cause, and as it now appears, the more weighty and final one, was the disagreement existing between him and the Premier upon the new law for improving the state of the army and the application of some of its provisions to the navy. The government generally did not wish to apply the military reforms to the navy, but General Pidal pressed for this to be done, and at one meeting of the Cabinet threatened that he would cease there and then to be Minister if some concessions were not made. A royal decree was prepared giving the navy the same advantages, but the Cabinet hesitated to give its approval. Although General Pidal apparently gained many of his points, friction upon the subject continued between him and the Premier and, as stated, as soon as Parliament rose the Minister of Marine resigned. Admiral Miranda, who held the same post in the Romanones and Dato ministries, and who has lately been in command of the fleet at Ferrol, is to succeed him.

Ministers generally are not destined to have a very tranquil time during the season of vacation. The putting into operation of the Espionage Act is causing many acute difficulties, as was quite expected. One of the Madrid

newspapers, The Tribuna, has already fallen foul of the new act, and the matter is engaging the attention of the authorities. At a meeting of the Cabinet the Ministers of Interior and Justice, Señor Garcia Prieto and the Count de Romanones, were requested to draw up a report and recommendation as to the exact way in which the new law should be applied. They have a difficult task before them, and in the meantime Señor Dato has issued a statement to the newspapers informing them that they may continue to denounce espionage when they have absolute proofs, but the charges must not embrace ambassadors, embassy officials, or ministers plenipotentiary. This concession is somewhat difficult to appreciate, inasmuch as the essence of most of the charges of espionage is that a certain embassy is the root cause of the offenses, and it is difficult or impossible to make any proper accusations without indicating their origin.

Among other difficulties of the period is the threatened miners' strike in the Asturias. This menace has been in existence for some weeks, and recently the men, having rejected a proposal of arbitration, announced that they would come out on a certain date if all their demands were not granted. This ultimatum was disposed of by government intervention, but the situation still remains somewhat difficult, and if it should happen that the threatened strike materializes the consequences to Spain at this moment, when she is suffering from want of coal, would be most serious.

The general situation is very difficult, and rarely in the hot days of summer has the state of Spain been less reassuring than now. Incidentally it may be said that the success of the Allies in battle recently has done nothing to help the pro-German cause in the peninsula.

## TEXTILE QUESTION IN SWITZERLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Switzerland's textile industry is passing through a severe crisis. Two-thirds of the factories have been closed down. The belligerent countries of both the Entente and Central Powers have closed their frontiers against the importation of Swiss articles of luxury and only permit the occasional entry of these articles in return for large loans. These financial transactions are already causing a shortage of money in the discount market, and bankers fear a crisis in the autumn.

It has been proposed that Swiss finance should help Swiss manufacturers to produce reserve stocks instead of making currency loans in order to acquire foreign import licenses. But unfortunately the shortage of raw material, due to the enormous purchases made by the Germans in the first years of the war, made it impossible for the manufacturers to work up stocks. It is absolutely impossible to accumulate stocks made from raw material bought at war prices, and sell them later on in peace times. Of course, from the Swiss point of view it would be better to lend the money to Swiss manufacturers to enable them to work on production, instead of lending it to foreign countries. But, if the risk of heavy loss is to be avoided, goods made from raw materials at present prices must be sold below the actual cost. Swiss export trade to Scandinavia and to Holland becomes more and more difficult owing to the attitude of Germany, who is deliberately plotting to monopolize this trade for herself after the war. On the other hand, too, the Allies hesitate to furnish raw materials for those countries, fearing the manufactured goods will be confiscated by the Germans.

The only branches of Swiss textile industry now working under anything like favorable conditions are those factories engaged in supplying the demands of the home market. In peace times textile industries worked chiefly for export, and the home markets were supplied with cheap ready-made goods, principally from Germany. When the war stopped these German imports the Swiss factories began making the articles themselves, but now they are suffering from the shortage of cheap cotton yarns. The Italian Government has recently refused to grant export licenses for cotton yarns and cotton goods, fearing an illicit trade with Germany.

Switzerland's textile industry is now suffering largely from the export of goods to Germany in 1915 and 1916, which caused an abnormal rise in the price of raw materials, and also brought a great shortage of these materials for the factories producing exclusively for home consumption. And now, after all the sacrifices that Swiss industry has made for Germany, Germany is preparing to boycott all textile goods from neutral neighbors after the war. Those confiding Swiss manufacturers, who thought they were gaining faithful customers in Germany, now find that Germany wants, when the war ends, to monopolize the textile trade.

## RETURNED SOLDIERS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—With a view to preventing the overlapping of efforts to render assistance to invalided soldiers, Signor Orlando has sent a circular to the prefects pointing out that in different parts of Italy numerous committees of assistance exist whose promoters have not come to the necessary understanding with the National Institution, and emphasizing the need for unification of effort if a waste of energy is to be avoided. The Prime Minister urges that such well-meant efforts may even be harmful to the soldiers themselves who hardly know in what direction to turn among such a number of institutions, some of which, the circular implies, are rather well intentioned than really efficacious. He asks the prefects to make known all such enterprises to the National Institution even when they are of a purely private nature.

## WHY SAFETY LIES IN FREEDOM OF SLAVS

Jugo-Slav Writer Answers Those Who Think Slavs Would Not Be Strong Enough to Form Barrier Against Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In an able article contributed to a recent issue of La Nation Tchèque, M. Jovan Banjanin, a member of the Jugo-Slav committee, replied to the objections raised in some allied circles to a championship of the demand for independence formulated by the subject races of Austria-Hungary.

"The fate of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary," he wrote, "excites increasing interest in the public opinion of the Allies. Almost all those who have gone into the question have realized that the present situation of these nationalities is insupportable, and that an end must be put to it. Unfortunately, in the West, many publicists still cherish the illusion that it would be possible to do so within the same framework of Austria-Hungary, by dint of a 'transformation' of its existing organization. What is still worse, this error is not even based on actual attempts at 'transformation' in Austria-Hungary itself. Except for empty phrases prepared ad hoc and formulated by Vienna, such a 'transformation' is but the product of combinations personally devised by these publicists. Use is made of affirmations and premises of which none of the competent factors in Austria-Hungary know anything, or desire to know anything. The worst of it is that these affirmations and premises are in absolute contradiction to all tradition, and to all the spirit and tendency of the policy of the monarchy of the Hapsburgs."

Two kinds of motives are put forward to justify these extraordinary combinations. On the one hand it is still thought that, by dint of such a policy, Austria-Hungary would be able to separate itself from Germany. He who, after the agreement of May 12, still believes in such a possibility is beyond excuse. Hopes based on discussions with regard to different questions between the Central Powers themselves are more than naive. It is, namely, quite natural that the creation of so large an imperialist bloc as Mittel-Europa cannot be effected without discussions and without a diversity of opinion between the different groups of interests and the different parties in the Central Empires. All von Payer's ideas need not be accepted immediately, and on the spot, for Mittel-Europa to be nevertheless realized and assured. Friedrich Naumann himself says that the complete realization of the Mittel-Europa bloc is a task that demands scores of years.

The other motive is the fear that the small nations of Central Europe will not be strong enough, if liberated, to form a barrier against Pan-Germanism. It is thought, moreover, that their mutual relations would be of such a nature as precisely to open up the way to Germanic aspirations. There are even people who fear a "balkanization" of Europe; a prospect which they regard as odious. To all this they prey a "transformation" of Austria-Hungary, separated from Germany. Their faith in this combination is so blind that they do not even perceive that the realization of this idea would be much more complicated than the liberation of the oppressed nations.

As to the odious "balkanization" of Europe, we beg incidentally to remark that the responsibility for the "balkanization" of the Balkans themselves devolves above all upon Europe. It is a notorious fact that Austria-Hungary was always the chief instigator of the disorders in the Balkans. At the same time the relations between the nationalities of Austria-Hungary were of such a nature that Mr. Lloyd George has been able to say with good reason that they constitute one of the causes of the world war. It is, then, precisely by maintaining Austria-Hungary that the "balkanization" of Europe would be promoted.

The fear that the oppressed nations when liberated, would not be adapted to form a barrier to the Germanic Drang nach Osten is incomprehensible. It is true that the nations, if isolated, cannot maintain the struggle against the whole of Germanism, any more than any of the great powers of the West could do alone. No one dreams of such a thing. It is considered—and the fact is incontestable true—that these nations, supported by the great democratic peoples of the West, would be a vigorous obstacle to German expansion. Western Europe is faced with an alternative: either it can have in Central Europe a great enemy power guided by the Germanic spirit and Germanic aspirations, or, in place of that power, free national states that will be its friends. The oppressed nations that aspire to liberation from the Germanic yoke are, it is true, small nations compared with the great European nations; but they are not dispersed tribes like those of Central Africa. These nations each number 6,000,000 and more of people endowed with a developed national consciousness and with an organized will. They are nations which, to a large extent, have been ready for a long time past engaged in a struggle with Germanism for their existence, and which in that struggle have incontestably proved their vitality.

The fear that the future relations between these two nations might hinder the accomplishment of the mission that devolves upon these peoples, and menace the peace of Europe, is quite ill-founded and unjustified. These nations prove from today that they are conscious of what is their future position and responsibility toward civilization in Europe. They have given a

tangible and particularly striking proof of the fact. On April 9 last, representatives of the oppressed nationalities met in congress in Rome. They there solemnly demonstrated the community of their interests and of their aspirations. Soon after, the nationalities themselves lent their sanction and their even more solemn approbation to that act. On the occasion of a great intellectual anniversary of the Czechs, a large number of representatives of these same nationalities met at Prague. By the declaration of May 17 they proclaimed the same ideas as those which the Capitol witnessed. The public opinion of all these nationalities has unanimously and enthusiastically approved that act of solidarity. By this means, Western Europe has been given a guarantee that in liberating the oppressed nationalities, it can effect the reconstruction of Central Europe in full accord with the lofty issues for which it is fighting.

A particularly brilliant proof of the solidarity between the nations in question is furnished by the Czech-Slovak and the Jugo-Slav of Austria-Hungary. It would be impossible to imagine more intimate relations in the political life of two nations. All the Austrian intrigues with a view to disturbing these relations have miserably failed. In all the struggles against Count Clam-Martinić, against Count Czernin, against von Seydlitz, and against the Austro-German peace of Brest-Litovsk, the Czech-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs have remained immovably united. In all their actions, whether taken in common or separately, both have professed the firm conviction that a common struggle will alone enable them to create free national states, and to insure their existence. The whole of this struggle of the Czech-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs is permeated with an anti-German spirit, and draws no distinction between those Germans who are under the domination of the Hohenzollerns and those who direct and protect the dynasty of the Hapsburgs, which itself is Germanic. This solidarity of the Czech-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs is of special interest for Western Europe, for it is these two nationalities that have to support the first shock in the struggle with Germanism.

What will be the future of Europe? Some believe in the necessity for the democratic Allies to organize themselves against an eventual resumption of the Pan-German attempts at aggression. Others believe in the creation of a society of nations that would assure peace to the world and liberty to nations. It is beyond doubt that a society of nations, were it possible to create it, would be an ideal solution. It must not be forgotten, however, that already today, when the present war is not ended, there are Germans who speak openly of the possibility and chances of a fresh struggle.

Therefore, for the settlement of European relations, solutions must be sought which are calculated to promote a society of nations, but which, in any case, will be capable of preserving Europe from fresh dangers. The problem of the nationalities of Austria-Hungary must also be regarded from this point of view. Well-informed and unprejudiced observers cannot but perceive that the liberation of these nationalities is in complete accord with both of the aims set forth. The primary condition for the creation of a society of nations is the liberation of oppressed nationalities. It is impossible even to imagine a society of nations while various nations in Central Europe remain subject to German-Magyar domination. Similarly it will be impossible to avert a fresh Pan-German menace if, in the monarchy of the Hapsburgs, there is left at the disposition of Germanism another great power always ready to serve its plans. If Western Europe fails to see this, the fate of the oppressed nationalities will be sealed forever, but the consequences will be equally fatal for it also. Happily the declarations of eminent statesmen bear witness to the fact that the competent factors appraise the problem correctly. Let us hope that public opinion in the allied countries will also comprehend where the true interest of their countries and of a durable peace lies.

## SITUATION OF RUSSIANS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The alleged difficult conditions under which about 1000 Russians resident in Italy are now living is the subject of an article in the Corriere della Sera. It describes the hardships which persons have had to undergo in Russia who were formerly in good positions and well to do, quoting as typical the case of General Demetrieff who was reduced to selling papers in the street as a means of livelihood. If Russians living in their own country are brought to such a pass, those in other countries, must, it says, fare even more hardly. The Russian banks still, even under the Bolshevik régime give some wretched pittance in the way of interest to those who may have deposited immense sums with them, but even this cannot reach them, other countries owing to the difficulties of regulating financial relations between Russia and the countries of the Entente. There are also numbers of Russians whose sole resources consisted of state pensions which the Bolsheviks have abolished. The writer goes on to cite a number of cases in which Russians in Italy have found themselves deprived of their means of livelihood and in conditions in which it is very difficult to obtain work. To meet such cases the Russian embassy has organized assistance, but the means at its disposal are wholly inadequate. The writer urges that the Italian Government should come to the rescue, possibly by means of a loan which could be repaid by a future Russian Government, when that country is once more restored in

## WOMEN'S INSTITUTE IN RURAL DISTRICTS

Improved Conditions in Country Realized Through Cooperative and Social Movement—Originates in Canada

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Institutes were first formed in England and Wales in 1915, by the Agricultural Organization Society, the object being to improve conditions of rural life by unions of rural women, whose ideal is to raise the standard of living in the country, and to stimulate agricultural development through the creation of a better social order, as well as by engaging directly in agricultural industries. The institutes encourage and develop cooperative enterprises; agricultural interest and food production are stimulated; home and local industries are assisted; and they provide a center for educational and social intercourse and for all local activities.

Ontario has the honor of being the birthplace of women's institutes and here one was started 25 years ago. The idea spread with such rapidity that the provincial governments gave official encouragement to the movement. The United States followed, making a special feature of excellent literature, and later Belgium formed very successful "Cercles des Femmes" with good results. In England and Wales the propaganda for the women's institutes has now been undertaken by the women's branch of the Food Production Department, and central committee of the Federation of Women's Institutes acts in an advisory capacity to the women's branch of the Food Production Department, gives information as to how to form institutes, furnishes speakers, and assists in securing expert demonstrators and lecturers when required. Each institute, however, is individually free to manage its own affairs and control its own funds.

If the women's institutes have a special claim to interest, beyond the very important one of encouraging the nation's home-grown produce, it is that they are effective in drawing together all grades of opinion and all sections of society in rural areas. They afford one more piece of evidence that individualistic tendencies are rapidly being routed by a greater recognition of the value of corporate action, and when well managed upon a thoroughly democratic basis, they can do a very great deal to relieve the monotony of remote rural life.

As a result of these activities, household supplies, seeds, bulbs, etc., are bought upon a cooperative basis and cooperative jam factories, laundries, creameries, and egg depots have been established. In some cases expensive household and other implements have been maintained, and by holding a good many meetings upon such subjects as will interest residents in their own locality a far greater sense of village community life has been generated. In other places special attention has been given to work in the rural schools; representatives have been elected to local school committees, and, by dint of bringing the teachers into close touch with the parents, the value and importance of local education has been materially assisted. There is also a great scope for the women's institutes in forming a link between the rural population and academic instruction in agricultural and domestic science; a close connection between women's institutes and agricultural and other colleges enables the rural population to take advantage of whatever educational assistance and opportunity they may require.

The women's institutes are non-sectarian and non-political, and though they are particularly active upon all questions connected with the war they are rapidly establishing themselves as rural centers of women's activities. A very human note is struck when it is stated that in some centers comforts for the troops were not only made, but the donors were instructed how to pack the goods, so that they would arrive safely at the front. Other centers have done their best to extend a welcome to men back from the war, living for the first time in country places.

Anybody acquainted with the depths of the country and who can appreciate the difficulties and the monotony of the country, cannot but hope that the institutes will progress rapidly. Everything depends upon the intelligence and sympathy with which they are started and kept in being. Non-



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sectarian and non-political, they afford an opportunity for the bridging over of many local differences, and can, if well undertaken, assist in breaking down those little social differences that only disappear in the process of social intercourse and communication.

It is the aim of the women's institutes to work in conjunction with existing local societies and in many places a very solid connection has been effected with activities already established. If the promoters can develop their work later by stimulating local interest in local government, by creating a demand for better means of communication in the country and a more vital recognition of how much machinery already lies to hand for the bettering of village life, they will earn the gratitude of all who wish to see agricultural and rural life raised to a high standard.

## WOMEN AND MUNITION WORK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, England.—The second exhibition of women's work in munition factories organized by the Ministry of Munitions was recently opened in Nottingham Castle. The exhibits show a marked advance in skill by the women and the progress made was further emphasized by a most interesting address given by Mr. Kellaway of the Ministry of Munitions, at the opening of the exhibition. A large works in London making internal combustion engines had only half the present number of hands before the war. Mr. Kellaway said, and only 1 per cent of these were women. Now more than half the staff are women, including half the tool-setters and the tool-room and maintenance hands, and two-thirds of the center lathe turners. Some of the women are being up-graded to be charge-hands over center lathes. When the number of parts in an internal combustion engine, and the great accuracy required was taken into account, it would be seen, Mr. Kellaway pointed out, how far the women in these works had advanced from being merely minders of automatic machines, in fact the number of skilled men employed in these works was only just over 10 per cent. In making engineers' small precision tools women had also performed very good work. In one works more than two-thirds of the hands are women, and many are setting up their own jobs and working independently, with no mechanical controls on the machines beyond those used by fully skilled men in normal times.

Mr. Kellaway also spoke of a Lancashire works making shells and bombs. There, he said, the women in addition to doing most of the machining and all the viewing and gauging, are now doing the work of foremen; half the foremen, charge-hands and tool-room hands, in fact, are women, and all the tool-setters who work without supervision. Some firms had only recognized the possibilities of dilution slowly, and an illustration of this, and of the speed with which dilution had proceeded was furnished by a firm of constructional engineers who employed no women until last September, when leaving certificates were abolished. Then they began to lose men and by the middle of February they were employing 15 per cent of women.

The visitor to this exhibition and to engineering firms will be surprised not only by the variety of the work done by the women, but by the different degrees of skill they exhibit in different works. Those employed by some firms are doing skilled work such as tool-room hands and tool-setters, in other works they are only performing work of a simple description, so that, to obtain a fair idea of the extent to which dilution has been carried on, a fairly extended tour of munition works in different areas must be made.

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## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 239)

Waiting Cars and Coal Supply To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Many are wondering why the continued shortage of coal. One reason is that there are thousands of empty cars standing on all the available space in the West, and have been for three months past. An engineer on the Northwestern Road in Dakota tells me that for three months empty cars have been waiting for the wheat. But why should they send them there before they are needed or wheat? There is surely something wrong. We can go and ask for coal, but all we get is the answer that it is not to be had. A nice state of things, with winter coming. Maybe you can find out some reason why empty cars are out West and miners are waiting for them.

And why are we denied sugar to can fruit, and candy stores are not limited? You can buy any amount of candy. Is candy a food and canned fruit a luxury?

(Signed) HARRIET PEABODY. Elgin, Ill., Aug. 15, 1918.

(No. 242)

California Fruit Prices To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

An article quoted in The Christian Science Monitor of July 24 from the Los Angeles Record is, as I see it, very misleading. The walnut growers received 18 to 20 cents a pound for their crop last year, so they could not very well be sold for 10 cents a pound in Los Angeles. The orange growers in this part of the State received from \$2.75 to \$3.75 a box for their navel oranges, an average of \$3.25 a box, and as the navel oranges were large this year the average number in a box was between nine and ten dozen, so you can readily see they could not be sold for 25 cents a dozen.

The California Fruit Growers Association gave me the information regarding oranges and the Pay Fruit Company gave me the price of walnuts.

(Signed) P. M. JOHNSON. Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 6, 1918.

## A STORAGE QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Fishermen and operators on the northern Alberta lakes are complaining that there is not enough Alberta whitefish in storage to supply the needs of the home market, and some of the fishermen are leaving the fishing grounds for the reason that they cannot dispose of the fish, inquiries at the various cold-storage plants in the Province disclosing the fact that there is no further room available for fish. Cold-storage men are understood to be stocking up in meat and bacon, and have declined to take further consignments of fish, the fishermen say. The catches on Lesser Slave Lake and Lac la Biche are said to have been good throughout the summer, and the supply is still holding out.

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## PROGRESS OF THE MAN-POWER BILL

By Unanimous Consent Agreement United States Senate Will Vote on Measure Almost as Passed by House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under a unanimous consent agreement arrived at late on Monday, the Senate will at 4 o'clock on Tuesday proceed to vote on the Man-Power Bill extending the draft ages and designed to enable the United States to put 80 divisions, equivalent to 4,000,000 men, in the field by June 30, 1919.

In order to expedite the procedure, the Senate committee on Monday substituted the Man-Power Bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, for the Senate measure, but in doing so dropped several unimportant amendments adopted by the House. In adopting the House bill, the Senate Military Committee reasserted its support of the Reed-Thomas anti-strike amendment. This amendment is the most important change, next to the attempt made by the House to alter the age limits so as to defer the calling of youths of 18 and 19 years of age.

The debate in the Senate on Monday was almost altogether confined to the "work or fight" amendment, the indications being that this proviso will in some form be adopted. The adoption of this amendment by the Senate will mean that the conference committee on the bill will have to settle the differences between the Senate and the House in their respective attitude on the labor question. Monday's debate in the Senate clearly showed that there is no disposition in that body to permit any industrial slacking that might interfere with the prosecution of the war.

Senator Fall of New Mexico, who is one of the strongest advocates of registering the whole nation for military and industrial purposes, will offer an amendment on Tuesday providing for the registration of all men between 45 and 60 years of age, the aim being to enable the government to sift and classify all the male population of the nation either for fighting or for industrial work.

The amendment of the Senator from New Mexico would authorize the President to give permits for industrial work and to revoke them at his discretion. This proviso, however, is rather drastic and in all probability the Senate will vote it down.

## BULGARIAN EFFORTS TO PLACATE ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

articles in the Manchester Guardian and from former students of Robert College, always ready to fall into the first trap laid for them.

"Neither Vienna," adds M. Gauvain, "nor Berlin, nor Constantinople, moved a muscle. Then the Naubheim season closed, and Ferdinand the False decided to recover." M. Gauvain warns the French public to beware of activities likely to follow as a result of Ferdinand's restored energies. No doubt, he says, he will not forget us: already emissaries with headquarters in Switzerland are overwhelming us with conciliatory assurances declaring Bulgaria is ready to rally to the Entente, or at any rate, to conclude a separate peace. Similar attempts are being made in Macedonia. By means of deserters, who do not desert without knowledge of their superiors, and individuals of various origin, officers and men are assured that Bulgaria is weary of the war, that her one desire is to enter into food relations with us.

"What are the conditions for such a wish to be realized? They do not amount to much, merely the betrayal of Serbia and Greece by the Allies, the sacrifice of the cause of Rumania, and the handing over of all that remains of Turkey in Europe to the Turanians of the Balkans.

"There are persons to whom such conditions do not appeal; they think that 'conversations' are desirable with

temptors. It is therefore necessary to enlighten the public on Mr. Malinoff and company."

M. Gauvain goes on to show that Mr. Malinoff has always played Ferdinand's game. It was he, among other occasions, who managed with Austria the twin operation of annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the proclamation of Bulgarian independence, and his first act, on coming to power, was to telegraph to the German Chancellor declaring his intention of always pursuing the aims of the alliance. "These aims," concludes M. Gauvain, "let Bulgarians consider them and then say if the Allies can accept a single one of them without incurring guilt of betrayal."

**Bulgarian Premier at Dobrudja**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—M. Malinoff, Bulgarian Premier, has granted the Deli Harlap Hungarian organ an interview which points to continued dissatisfaction in Bulgaria, regarding the Dobrudja question and continued friction with Turkey regarding frontier delimitation. The Condominium established in Dobrudja M. Malinoff complains is a great diplomatic mistake, which has depressed both the Bulgarian people and the army in the field, and he expressed the hope that the error would be corrected and a solution found worthy of the Bulgarian nation and the great service it has rendered the common cause. It would be unjust, he declares, after the sacrifices she has already made to demand of Bulgaria concessions in return for such a solution, and, for Bulgaria, the Maritza question no longer exists, but was finally settled in 1915. "In my opinion," he declared, "this question must not be discussed or even referred to."

## REPORT OF TZECH HANGINGS DOUBTED

(Continued from page one)

Slovaks and of the Allies, who recognize our army to be an allied force. "At any rate, the hanging, if done by the Russian Red Guards, has been done under the orders of the Austro-Germans and Magyars, who constitute today the real kernel of the Bolshevik forces. Whether the dispatch is true or not, there are Germano-Magyar hands behind the business, and it is the Germans and Magyars we shall hold responsible."

## Foe Propaganda Methods

Correspondents of Foreign Newspapers in Germany Used as Channel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Talk of an uprising in Germany among the masses of the people to overthrow the Kaiser and the Junker Party was part of the pro-German propaganda in the United States instigated by the Kaiser himself, according to the opinion of Alfred L. Becker, assistant district attorney. Many of these stories, he says were published in the Evening Mail and syndicated by it. They also appeared in other papers, even in certain British dailies. Many of the articles, chiefly those in the Evening Mail, according to Mr. Becker, helped along the strike at Vladivostok, and by Virgil V. McNeill, manager of the syndicate. Correspondents of foreign newspapers in Germany consciously or as dupes of the Foreign Office acted as the channel to spread German propaganda, he said, thereby performing the very service that the Kaiser and his advisers had planned.

Mr. Becker formed many of his conclusions from testimony given by one George T. O'Dell, former correspondent of the Evening Mail in Germany, and by Virgil V. McNeill, manager of the syndicate. Correspondents of foreign newspapers in Germany consciously or as dupes of the Foreign Office acted as the channel to spread German propaganda, he said, thereby performing the very service that the Kaiser and his advisers had planned.

## FRENCH PETROLEUM CONTROLLER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Henry Berenger, Senator, President of Petroleum Committee, has been appointed Commissary-General for Essences and Combustibles. It will fall to M. Berenger to insure the supply of petroleum products and liquid combustibles by the adjustment of imports, distribution, and consumption.

## JAPANESE TURN TIDE IN SIBERIA

Magyar-Bolshevist Force Defeated by General Semenov After Strengthening of Chinese Frontier by Japanese

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The latest Reuters message from Peking states that the Japanese having strengthened the Chinese frontier, which was a military necessity from the Tzech standpoint, General Semenov, accompanied by some 1000 of Tzech-Slovaks, attacked and surprised a Magyar-Bolshevist force and took Matsievskaya, capturing many prisoners.

Meanwhile Reuters learns from Tokyo that it is officially announced that the enemy renewed his attack on Aug. 20 against the Tzechs' first line near Kreefsky and the Tzechs were placed at a disadvantage as the Japanese had not then reached their first line.

**Americans in Vladivostok**  
VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Aug. 21)—(By The Associated Press)—American forces which have been landed here are in camp at the assembling plant of the big American locomotive works in the outskirts of the city. They chose this place rather than the Russian barracks, which require much renovation. A large building formerly used for housing employees of a German-Russian merchandising firm has been transformed into headquarters.

The Japanese are established in the commercial school which is located on the bluff overlooking the harbor. The first hostile engagement in which the troops had been involved occurred four miles beyond Razdolny, a suburb, where an American railway guard, assisted by the Japanese, drove back organized Chinese bandits. The bandit force numbered about 400 and was strongly armed with machine guns and trench mortars.

People arriving recently from Khabarovsk report that the Bolsheviks, since voluntary enlistments have ceased, are augmenting their strength by drafting peasants from the Ussuri country. Cossacks and prisoners of war have also been placed in the ranks.

## Japanese Activity in Siberia

LONDON, England (Monday)—Japanese troops are completing their concentration on the Ussuri front, according to dispatches from Vladivostok. At Engeneuka, sailors, supported by armored cars, attacked the Bolshevik troops in the face of heavy artillery fire and routed them.

The strike at Vladivostok is terminating in a fiasco. Striking laborers have been paid off and Chinese have been substituted for them. At

the arsenal shops, a serious clash between strikers and non-strikers occurred, but allied patrols intervened. The Bolshevik spirit among various elements of workmen is subsiding. It is reported that Americans have privately loaned the city of Vladivostok 3,500,000 rubles, taking the tramways as security.

General Semenov's opponents in the Trans-Baikal region have withdrawn as a result of the arrival of Japanese troops at Manchuli, according to a Tien Tsin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Only 3000 Bolshevik troops remain in that region.

PEKING, China (Aug. 23)—General Semenov, in command of a force of Tzech-Slovaks numbering several thousand, has attacked and defeated a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Molsievskaya, Siberia. The town was captured with many prisoners, including a large number of wounded. The work of the Japanese in strengthening the Chinese frontier made the attack possible.

**Russian Generals for Tzechs**  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—General D. C. Stecherbatheff, former Russian commander on the Rumanian front, and General V. A. Tcheremissoff, former commander on the Russian northern front, a Moscow dispatch to the Rhenish Westphalian Zeitung of Essen says, have accepted commands in the Tzech-Slovak army.

**Chinese Joining Allies**  
PEKING, China (Aug. 20)—(By The Associated Press)—A Chinese contingent on the way to join the allied forces at Vladivostok has reached Mukden, Manchuria, according to an announcement made here.

**Mr. Milyukoff's Intentions**  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Paul N. Milyukoff, former Russian Foreign Minister, has resigned from the Constitutional Democratic Party, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, quoting the newspaper Izvestia. It is added that he intends to form a new political faction in Russia to be called the Constitutional Monarchist Party.

**DIRECT TELEPHONE SERVICE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONCTON, N. B.—Direct telephonic communication with Charlottetown, P. E. I., has recently been established by way of Cape Tormentine, N. B. and Cape Traverse, and the service is reported to be more satisfactory than by the old route through Pictou and Northumberland Strait. In addition the rate from this city to Charlottetown has been reduced to 65 cents for a three-minute conversation.

**BANDITS KILL MARINES**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three American marines were killed and one wounded in a fight with bandits in the Seibo Province of Santo Domingo, on Aug. 13. A report reaching marine corps headquarters here says many of the bandits were killed or captured.

## UNITED STATES TO BECOME BONE DRY FIRST OF NEXT JULY

(Continued from page one)

kind when the measure comes up for consideration on Wednesday. In view of the strength of the prohibition forces in the Senate, it was on political grounds quite unnecessary to make any concession at all, but the willingness shown to be fair and more than fair to all concerned as well as to compromise with the wishes of the President was, it is believed in itself wise.

As soon as the measure is brought up in the Senate, it will be carried by a large majority, even those who stand out for the time limit proposed by the President being expected to go on record in favor of the amendment. The truth of the matter is, that they cannot in the present state of public feeling on this question afford to do otherwise than vote for it.

Under the federal prohibition amendment, the country could not have bone-dry prohibition before the end of March, 1920. Although it is expected and, in fact, certain that the federal amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the states by the end of next March, it takes one year after the ratification for the federal amendment to become effective, so that the effect of the passage of the pending prohibition measure is to give the country a bone-dry law nine months before the federal amendment would become effective. These nine months will probably coincide with the very time when the United States will require all its resources, all its man-power and all its moral force to prosecute the war to its conclusion.

The attitude of the President and the developments of Monday have quite disarmed the lobbyists of the liquor interests. It is no longer possible for them to hope that the opposition of the Administration, the predictions of Samuel Gompers or the well-meant apprehensions of Messrs. Hurley and Colby can postpone the day of reckoning. They are now doing their best and indeed begging at their hardest that they be given a few months more of grace, but they were flatly told that they must reconcile themselves to the inevitable and set their house in order by July 1, 1919, as that date will certainly see the end of the liquor traffic in the United States.

## Early Action Urged

Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts Tells Need of War-Time Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Prohibition, not only for the duration of the war, but for the demobilization period in the entire United States and its outlying possessions, with no compromise on so-called minor drink,

was declared to be essential to the welfare of the country by Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts of Washington, who made eight addresses on "Autocracy, Alcohol and Anarchy" in this city on Sunday. As the result of the meetings, many visitors here from various parts of the country mailed postal cards supplied by the International Reform Bureau, of which Dr. Crafts is superintendent, to their senators, urging them to vote for the war-time prohibition measure.

Dr. Crafts said that he was completing a tour in eight wet states preparatory to going to Washington to be present when the war prohibition measure comes up in the Senate. During his trip he visited many industrial plants, and found a strong sentiment in favor of prohibition amongst the workmen.

"We must rid the world now of alcohol, which has been the mainstay of autocracy," said Dr. Crafts. "Every thoughtful man, no matter what his views may be on prohibition, must see that the saloon must be banished or there will be disorder and revolution after the close of the war."

"We need sober, thoughtful people to settle the great problems which will confront the nation. Saloons at such a time would be like a torchlight procession in a powder mill. The soldiers must be taken care of, both now and after the war."

"The ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment is important for a permanent settlement of the drink issue, but we cannot get a saloonless nation by that route sooner than 1920, and the war might end long before. We must, therefore, have immediate war-time prohibition to prevent calamity at the end of the war."

"Autocracy, anarchy and alcohol, the greatest of these is alcohol, and the ally of the other two; and in the campaign for war-time prohibition, state prohibition and ratification, that we are making, we are doing our 'bit' to win the war and prepare for a calm solution of the great problems that will follow."

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST JEWS IN HUNGARY

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Jews for some time have been rounded up by orders of the government in various parts of Hungary, according to a Budapest report to the Jewish Correspondence Bureau. Streets were barricaded and Jews were dragged to prison.

These measures especially were directed against the Jews in Galicia, from whom large sums of money were taken by the police as a special tax, after which they were escorted to the frontier.

In a recent debate in the Hungarian Parliament, Dr. Wekerle, the Premier, attempted to justify the measures by declaring that he had given orders for the imposition of a special tax on Galician Jews and their expulsion from the country because they were undesirable foreigners.

## SENATE AIRCRAFT REPORT EMBARGO ORDER CRITICIZED

(Continued from page one)

matter, and received a report to the effect that the military censor asked all newspapers to cooperate with him in preventing information in the Senate aircraft report, that would be of value to the enemy, from getting out of the country. No notice to this effect had been sent either to the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor or to its office in Boston, nor has any copy of it been received up to this hour. Indeed the first information the Washington Bureau received was the receipt of the telegram of inquiry sent from the head office in Boston.

Since the receipt of our first message from Washington we have received a fuller explanation, which appears in the preceding dispatch from our Washington Bureau.

## Grand Jury Inquiry Planned

Investigation Into Chicago Inspection of Airplane Work Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It has become known and is authenticated through the United States District Attorney's office that a grand jury investigation into civilian inspection on airplane work done in the Chicago district some months ago has been carried on here for several months.

Charges of reckless waste of public money and of careless work in inspection have leaked out. Government officials evidently regard these charges as being fairly well borne out by the evidence, but nothing official has been said. At the time in question no airplane production was under way in the district.

The further development of the situation is understood to depend largely on Charles E. Hughes, named to investigate the airplane problem, inasmuch as it is expected here that he will want to direct in general government dealings with airplane disclosures.

## RAILWAY MEN'S PROTEST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Railway men of the Chemin de Fer de l'est have sent a protest to the National Federation of Railways against the adherence of this association to the resolution of the Confédération Générale du Travail concerning the condemnation of M. Malvy. The verdict in the Malvy trial was condemned by the Confédération.

Tremont Street  
Near West, Boston

Chandler & Co.

Established  
a Century

## August Fur Sale

Prices cannot be duplicated After August 31

Last 5 Days

**HUDSON SEAL COAT**  
Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Natural Skunk Collar and Cuffs, 42 inches long.  
August Sale Price \$229.00  
November Price 265.00

**NATURAL NUTRIA COAT**  
36 inches long.  
August Sale Price \$137.00  
November Price 175.00

**NATURAL OR TAUPE SQUIRREL COAT**  
36 inches long.  
August Sale Price \$289.00  
November Price 335.00

**HUDSON SEAL COAT**  
Seal Dyed Muskrat, Natural Skunk Collar, Cuffs and Border.  
August Sale Price \$295.00  
November Price 350.00

**HUDSON SEAL COAT**  
Seal Dyed Muskrat, 45 inches long.  
August Sale Price \$198.00  
November Price 245.00

**HUDSON SEAL COAT**  
Seal Dyed Muskrat, Beaver Collar and Cuffs.  
August Sale Price \$258.00  
November Price 295.00

**HUDSON SEAL COAT**  
Seal Dyed Muskrat, 40 inches long.  
August Sale Price \$188.00  
November Price 225.00

**HUDSON SEAL COAT**  
Seal Dyed Muskrat, Natural Skunk Collar and Cuffs.  
August Sale Price \$269.00  
November Price 315.00

**HUDSON SEAL COAT**  
Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Taupe Nutria Collar, Cuffs and Border.  
August Sale Price \$158.00  
November Price 182.50

**HUDSON SEAL COAT**  
Seal Dyed Muskrat, 36 inches long.  
August Sale Price \$167.00  
November Price 200.00

**HUDSON SEAL COAT**  
Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Natural or Taupe Squirrel Collar.  
August Sale Price \$187.00  
November Price 225.00

**MOLE COAT**  
With Taupe Kit Fox Collar, Cuffs and Border.  
August Sale Price \$365.00  
November Price 425.00

**NATURAL NUTRIA COAT**  
45 inches long.  
August Sale Price \$179.00  
November Price 225.00

**NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT**  
45 inches long, Collar and Cuffs of Hudson Seal, Nutria and Raccoon.  
August Sale Price \$142.00  
November Price 185.00

**TAUPE, LUCILLE OR DOVE GRAY WOLF SET**  
August Sale Price \$78.00  
November Price 100.00

**NATURAL RACCOON SET**  
August Price \$43.00  
November Price 58.00

**HUDSON SEAL COAT**  
Seal Dyed Muskrat, with Natural Skunk Collar and Cuffs.  
August Sale Price \$375.00  
November Price 450.00

**NATURAL MINK COATEE**  
August Sale Price \$365.00  
November Price 450.00

**MOLE SET**  
August Sale Price \$7.00  
November Price 115.00

**MOLE SET**  
August Sale Price \$98.00  
November Price 130.00

**NATURAL RACCOON COAT**  
45 inches long.  
August Sale Price \$186.00  
November price 225.00

**NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT**  
30 inches long.  
August Sale Price \$4.00  
November Price 105.00

**NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT**  
36 inches long.  
August Sale Price \$97.00  
November Price 125.00

**TAUPE MUSKRAT COAT**  
45 inches long.  
August Sale Price \$178.00  
November Price 215.00

**KOLINSKY CAPE STOLE**  
August Sale Price \$179.00  
November Price 225.00

**ERMINE CAPE**  
August Sale Price \$495.00  
November Price 575.00

**HUDSON SEAL COATEE**  
With Natural or Taupe Squirrel Collar and Cuffs.  
August Sale Price \$198.00  
November Price 235.00

**BLACK OR TAUPE LYNX SET**  
August Sale Price \$85.00  
November Price 120.00

**NATURAL MINK SET**  
August Sale Price \$185.00  
November Price 225.00

**HUDSON SEAL SET**  
Seal Dyed Muskrat.  
August Sale Price \$47.00  
November Price 60.00

**TAUPE NUTRIA SET**  
August Sale Price \$49.00  
November Price 65.00

**NATURAL NUTRIA SET**  
August Sale Price \$43.00  
November Price 60.00

**KAMCHATKA BLUE OR TAUPE FOX SET**  
August Sale Price \$9.00  
November Price 120.00

**GEORGETTE FOX SET**  
August Sale Price \$138.00  
November Price 175.00

**BLACK FOX SET**  
August Sale Price \$68.00  
November Price 95.00

**JAP CROSS FOX SET**  
August Sale Price \$43.00  
November Price 57.50

**SKUNK SET**  
August Sale Price \$148.00  
November Price 185.00

**SKUNK SET**  
August Sale Price \$9.00  
November Price 115.00

**TAUPE OR LUCILLE WOLF SET**  
August Sale Price \$63.00  
November Price 85.00



## An Economical Meal-Time Drink for Every Meal

THOUSANDS like their hot steaming cup of Jaffee at breakfast. So should you like its appetizing color, its rich, distinctive flavor, a flavor all its own.

You also may like it so well that you will set aside the Jaffee left from breakfast and at luncheon or dinner you will serve iced Jaffee—another delightful drink.

Jaffee is made from roasted grains and fruits, skillfully blended. 100 cups 30c. Saves sugar—requires but 1/2 the usual sweetening.

Jaffee

BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.



## MR. MCADOO ASKS AID OF PUBLIC

Criticism and Commendation of Service Rendered by the Railroads and Employees Is Invited by Director-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Last week W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, issued two important circulars, one urging courtesy on the part of employees toward the traveling public and the other dealing with the crowded conditions of cars.

On Monday he issued a sequent notice to the public announcing that, to promote efficiency and public convenience, he had caused to be organized a "bureau for suggestions and complaints," and placed it in charge of Theodore H. Price, actuary to the United States Railroad Administration. Notices of this bureau are to be displayed in all stations and passenger coaches under the control of the Railroad Administration. The notice follows:

"To the public: I desire your assistance and cooperation in making the railroad service while under federal control in the highest possible degree satisfactory and efficient. Of course, the paramount necessities of the war must have first consideration.

"Our gallant sons who are fighting in France and on the high seas cannot be adequately supported unless the railroads supply sufficient transportation for the movement of troops and war material and to keep the war industries of the nation going without interruption.

"The next purpose is to serve the public convenience, comfort and necessity to the fullest extent not incompatible with the paramount demands of the war.

"In order to accomplish this, criticisms and suggestions from the public will be extremely helpful, whether they relate to the service rendered by employees and officials, or impersonal details that may convenience or inconvenience patrons of the railroads. It is impossible for even the most vigilant management to keep constantly in touch with local conditions and correct them when they are not as they should be, unless the public will cooperate in pointing out deficiencies and disservice when they exist, so that the proper remedies may be applied.

"I have therefore, established a bureau for suggestions and complaints in the Director-General's office at Washington, to which the public is invited to resort.

"Aside from letters of complaint and suggestions, the public can render a valuable service by sending letters of commendation of employees who are conspicuously courteous and efficient in the performance of their duties. Nothing promotes the spirit of a great organization more than recognition from time to time of those employees who perform their duties faithfully and commendably. It is requested that all communications be brief and explicit, and that the name and address of the writer be distinctly written.

"Also give the time, day or night, the number of the train, the name of the employee whose conduct is complained of or whose services are commended, together with such other information as will enable me to take appropriate action.

"Please address: W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, Bureau for Suggestions and Complaints, Washington, D. C."

## OPERATION OF WEBB LAW CRITICIZED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Webb Law which has been passed by the United States Congress and permits American exporters to cooperate in foreign trade, is sharply criticized in a long editorial by La Epoca, the government newspaper. This measure has been attacked repeatedly by other leading newspapers of Argentina. "South American markets will be left to fight as best they can against the same commercial practices which are prohibited between the states," says La Epoca. "It is not likely we shall find tolerable that which the States have prohibited because it was obnoxious to them."

The newspaper expresses the hope that after the war the competition of other nations will counterbalance the effect of the Webb Law in Argentina.

## ORDERS TO SHOE STRIKERS CONFLICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BROCKTON, Mass.—Conflicting telegrams from the Federal War Labor Board regarding the strike of cutters in several of the shoe factories, necessitated the presence here on Monday of William A. Davis, of Washington, a federal examiner, in an effort to straighten out the tangle. When representatives of the Federal War Labor Board attempted, about a week ago, to settle the strike, it was discovered that the factories in which the cutters had been employed were bound by an agreement to employ none but members in good standing of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

The federal agents urged the striking cutters to return to work, and on Saturday a telegram was received from the war board stating that they should apply for admission to the union and pay up any back dues. This was regarded as a victory for the union. On Monday a second tele-

gram was received from Washington stating that the cutters need not pay back dues nor join the union as a condition for returning to work, but when the men applied for their old positions they were refused by the manufacturers.

It is believed here that the war board acted in each case after seeing the leaders first of the union and then of the strikers, and that, as a union man went to Washington on Monday, another telegram is looked for on Tuesday favorable to that organization.

## COL. ROOSEVELT ON PACIFICISM

Former United States President Warns People of Illinois Against American Bolsheviki

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech before 20,000 people at the State Fair grounds on Monday afternoon, at an Illinois centennial celebration, declared that the United States must speed up the war to the limit, and insisted that absolute Americanism throughout the land is one great need. He warned against the pacifist as an enemy to righteousness and urged universal training after the war, declaring that the people of Illinois must be on guard against the American Romanoffs and Bolsheviki.

"We are American nationalists," he told his hearers. "We are not internationalists. We intend to do justice to all nations, but the records of the past four years show the internationalists, like the professed pacifists, have played the game of the brutal German autocracy. American pacifism has been the tool and ally of German militarism, has represented and always will represent deep disloyalty to our country.

"For the moment the pacifists and the internationalists dare not be too noisy. But let our people beware of them as soon as peace negotiations begin. With the pro-Germans furnishing the most powerful and sinister elements, these people will prance in the foreground and furnish the rhetoric.

"Let us remember, when peace comes, don't trust the pacifists. They are the enemies of righteousness. Don't trust the internationalists. They are the enemies of American nationalism. Both of these types appeal to all weaklings, illusionists, materialists, lukewarm Americans and faddists.

"When peace comes let us accept any reasonable proposal, whether calling for a league of nations or any other machinery which really offers some chance of lessening the number of future wars. But let us remember that any promise that such a league or other machinery will definitely do away with war is nonsense or sheer hypocrisy."

The celebration, one of several during the year, commemorating the centennial of Illinois' admission to the Union, was to mark the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the first constitution of Illinois. The day's program closed with the presentation of "The Masque of Illinois" at the fair grounds, depicting the 100 years of progress of Illinois. One thousand persons were in the cast, Miss Florence Lowden, daughter of Frank O. Lowden, Governor of the State, taking the leading rôle. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt attended.

President Wilson is expected to attend the next centennial celebration, which will be held here on Oct. 5, celebrating the inauguration of the first Governor and the convening of the first Legislature. At that time the new statues of Lincoln and Douglas will be dedicated and the cornerstone of the Illinois Memorial Building laid. A big pageant will be presented.

## MR. ROOSEVELT'S NOBEL PRIZE GIFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt, the winner of the Nobel prize which he turned over to the government for the establishment of a peace committee and which he asked for and received back from Congress, has apportioned the money among various war charities.

The prize amounted, it is said, to \$45,482.83. Of this \$6900 has been presented to the Red Cross; \$5000 to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., who is working in France with the Y. M. C. A., though the money is to be used absolutely at her own discretion; \$4000 each to the Y. M. C. A., Jewish Welfare board, Salvation Army, Y. W. C. A., and the Knights of Columbus; \$1000 each for work in connection with the Italian Red Cross, the Tzecho-Slovaks, to Herbert C. Hoover for use in Belgium, to Mme. Major Botchkareva to be used among Russians loyal to the Allies and to a worker among the Armenians and Assyrian Christians. A long list of smaller allotments are made in order to recognize as many as possible of the relief giving agencies among the Allies.

## FISHING SCHOONERS BOMBED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four Canadian fishing schooners and one American schooner were bombed and sunk by a submarine on Sunday morning, 35 miles off Point Platte, Miquelon, the Navy Department announced on Monday. The crew of 30 men of the Canadian schooner E. B. Walters, who landed at Saint Pierre, brought the report.

The American schooner which was sunk was the F. K. Flaherty, and two of the Canadian schooners were the C. M. Walters and Morris B. Adams. Their crews were reported on the way to Saint Pierre.

## WASTE OF COAL IN PUMPING WATER

Data Collected in New York State Shows That Approximately 75,000 Tons Could Be Saved Yearly by Careful Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Because the United States authorities are striving by every means in their power to save fuel the State Bureau of Municipal Information, which is connected with the New York State Conference of Mayors, recently undertook to collect from the cities of the State data on the amount of coal used in pumping water. The information obtained points to a great waste, leakage and extravagance. The bureau discovered by reducing leakage and waste of water so that the total daily per capita consumption will not exceed 100 gallons, 19 New York State cities can save approximately 75,000 tons of coal a year.

When the facts were brought to the attention of the federal fuel authorities, they so impressed the officials in charge that an appeal was made to the New York Municipal Bureau for more detailed information. At once the question came up: If New York cities are wasting fuel in this manner in the pumping of water, how much do all of the cities of the United States waste and how can the evil be remedied?

One of the first questions to be settled was to arrive at a fair maximum of water which should be allowed to each inhabitant of a municipality during the year. Experience with water meters and other means of preventing waste, has shown that 100 gallons daily for each person in the city is ample. This allows for the large quantity of water used by manufacturers and other industries in the average municipality. If that estimate be true, there is enormous waste of water going on in most of the cities of New York State. Forty-six of the 58 cities consume 169 gallons per capita daily. Those cities which meter their entire water supply consume, according to the bureau's report, only 98 gallons per capita.

As a means of reducing water waste in cities in this State, 18 municipalities either advocate the installation of meters or have installed them; 13 are inspecting house fixtures; seven are doing nothing, one which uses steam power reporting that it finds any effort useless; one advocates decreasing meter rates and increasing flat rates; seven use motion pictures, circulars and newspaper notices and advertisements; and two send leak notices.

The average daily per capita consumption of water in New York State cities is higher by 30 gallons than the average in the 201 American cities reporting to the United States Census Bureau.

Twenty-four New York State cities have a higher daily per capita consumption than the average in the 201 American cities. Sixteen New York State cities, which pump at least part of their water either by electricity or steam or both, have a higher daily per capita consumption than the average daily per capita consumption of those New York State cities which have at least 75 per cent of their systems metered.

At least 30 New York State cities can conserve their water supplies by reducing their daily per capita consumption, thereby reducing the cost of pumping and filtration in those systems where pumps and filters are operated, and at least postponing the need for large expenditures for extension and increased supply or storage capacity. They can also reduce the expenditures for pumping equipment.

## PATRIOTISM AND NON-ESSENTIALS

Government Intervenes

Committees With Federal Backing to Speed Up Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Reports made by operators to E. A. Holmes, district representative of the Fuel Administration, indicate a decided stop in the coal output in the Birmingham district for the week ending Aug. 17. The decrease was caused, it is said, by car shortage, and the fact that Saturday being pay day at most of the mines in the district the men took at least a part, and in some cases a whole holiday. The week's production was 411,035 tons, as compared with 427,718 tons the preceding week.

Judge H. C. Selheimer, manager of production in this district, in speaking of the decreased production said that new systems would be in effect in all coal districts within two weeks. A recent order of the administration provides for a production committee at each mine in the country, to consist of six men, three appointed by the operators and three by the miners.

Judge Selheimer said: "The duties of these committees will be to inquire into three things. First, failure of the miners to report for work; second, failure to work eight hours a day where they work less than eight hours, and third, general causes of a shortage of tonnage."

Judge Selheimer explained that daily reports will be made by the committee of the men who work less than eight hours, and of those who work eight hours but show a tonnage loss, and an investigation made to ascertain whether the miner or the company is at fault in each case.

"The six members of the committee will receive commissions from Washington," he said, "will be a part of the government, and will be backed by the government at Washington. I am satisfied that through the workings of this committee we shall get good results."

## GOVERNMENT TO AID FISHERIES

Fleet of Trawlers to Be Built for Use on Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and on Gulf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To encourage and maintain the industry of deep sea fishing and to enlarge the supply of available food, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at the request of the United States Food Administration, is to construct immediately a fleet of 75 deep-sea trawlers of modern type. Arrangements have been made with the fishing industry to put these into operation early in 1919 along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the Gulf of Mexico.

This effort is expected to result in heavy increases in the annual production of haddock, small cod, flat fish and other salt-water fish, cargoes of which can be sent to the interior markets every week in the year. Promise is made of stable prices at low levels.

American fisheries have suffered greatly since the war began, not only by attacks of the enemy, but by the operation of the naval drafts in taking so many of the men engaged in this pursuit. With this large fleet, backed by the government, the total fish supply is expected to effect a general lowering of prices, both on salt-water and fresh-water fish.

## PATRIOTISM AND NON-ESSENTIALS

Appeal Made to Both Employers and Workers by Board Having the Responsibility of Listing Non-War Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The action of the District of Columbia Community Labor Board, a few days ago, in setting forth the kind of work they believed to be non-essential, including janitors, chauffeurs, barber-shop attendants, dancing teachers and scores of others that it was held that men could do without in war times, brought forth strong protest and criticism.

The board, however, stood its ground, and came back this week with the statement that it is charged with the responsibility of determining the methods which shall govern the United States employment service in its community in attempting to recruit for war work men from industries not directly connected with the prosecution of the war. This service is not seeking to use compulsion, but rather an appeal to the patriotism of the employer and worker.

The power to determine priority among industries and to close up non-essential industries rests with the War Industries Board. The employment service will follow its lead and through all its agencies will keep in cooperation with other parts of the government concerned with manpower and matériel.

It is further explained by Nathan A. Smyth, assistant director-general of the United States employment service, that the listing of non-war industries by each community labor board does not mean that such industries will have to close down or discharge their men at once, but that with as much speed as is consistent with fairness they shall release their male employees.

"In the District of Columbia the work on the army and navy buildings in Potomac park, the construction of housing facilities for government employees, the extension of Camp Humphreys to meet new army requirements, and other work essential to the carrying out of the war program is being retarded by lack of unskilled labor," Mr. Smyth states.

"In this situation it is obviously wrong to have able-bodied men continuing to sell candy, cigars and like articles, to be doing work in shops and stores which might, with reasonable effort on the part of the employers, be entrusted to women, and to be attendants in clubs, barber shops, soft drink establishments, bowling alleys and dancing academies. "Our war industries are suffering severely for lack of skilled mechanics. It, therefore, becomes a burden upon the conscience of every person who employs a chauffeur to determine whether such employment is necessary, or merely for the gratification of personal pleasure.

"Moreover, every owner of an automobile should realize that every time he spends \$5 for automobile accessories, supplies or repairs, he is in effect determining whether working energies of the country equivalent to about a day's labor of one man shall be devoted to winning the war or to his own personal uses.

"The time has come when, from the standpoint of conservation of labor, we must all of us limit our expenses to those things which are essential."

## LABOR DRAWS LINE AGAINST GERMANS

Mr. Gompers and Others of Mission to Europe Opposed to Enemy Representation in the International Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a member of a party of five labor men whose purpose is to present American labor views on the question of holding an international Socialist and labor conference at which representatives of the German labor and Socialist movements would be present, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and one of the founders of the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, is on his way to Europe to attend a conference of the British Trades Union Congress to be held in London on Sept. 17.

Mr. Gompers is going to explain the attitude of the American people on this question, namely, that there should be no German representatives allowed at such a conference during the war. The other members of the party are: William J. Bowen, president of the International Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union; John P. Frey, editor of the International Founders Journal; C. L. Bain, president of the International Boot and Shoe Journal, and Edgar Wallace, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal.

After the London conference the mission will go to France and then proceed to Italy, where it will meet another group of labor men sent by the United States directly to Italy to attend another conference there.

It was stated at the offices of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy that Mr. Gompers and others interested in the mission feel that, when the real attitude of the United States is made clear, the project will fall through, since it has been proven that conferences held without American representatives have been valueless, as, for example, the one held in Stockholm.

Mr. Gompers, who has been active in win-the-war measures, thinks that this will be the final blow to the efforts of the pacifists of Europe whose attempts to hold such conferences, have been, he declares, actuated by pro-German motives. He intends to oppose the propaganda of the Liebknecht Socialists of Germany and all other radical elements favoring a compromise peace with Germany.

Dr. Moore stated that the oyster industry is in a poor condition in some places. He believed that a method of meeting this situation would be to grant oystermen 15 to 20-year leases of oyster beds so as to stimulate the production. The need of state cooperation to control the spread of starfish, which interfere with the oyster production, also was urged.

## ECONOMY IN RECORD URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the House were urged on Monday by Representative Barnhart of Indiana, chairman of the joint congressional Committee on Printing, to curtail extensions of remarks in the Congressional Record in view of the shortage of paper, which might make it necessary for the President to commandeer stocks to get out government publications.

## LAKE EDIN GUARDS LANDED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All but one member of the armed guards of the steamship Lake Edin, torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters on Aug. 21, have been landed, the Navy Department announced. Nine members of the crew are still unaccounted for.

**Filene's**

## FALL DRESSES

The newer dresses are very partial to fringe, flat braid and flying

**LOOSE PANELS**

Sketched, new serge and satin dresses, having both the flying panels and deep fringe. In black satin with navy blue serge, or in all black, \$25. The serge for lower part of panels and skirt makes them excellent for wear under coats later on.

Three new satin dresses at \$25 differ much as to style, but all are fringed.

Two new serge dresses both show the new flat soutache braiding, \$18.50.

Serge and satin dresses nice enough to bear prices up to \$85 are here.

The popularity of the all black dress is pretty evident from the long cases in one section of nothing but all black frocks.

Women's dresses, \$25

(Filene's mail orders filled—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

**BO-RAXO**  
for the Automobilist

THERE'LL be no need to apologize for stained and grimy hands, no rubbing and scrubbing with ordinary soaps or "cleaners," if you will keep BO-RAXO handy and use it often. Grease, grime and stains disappear quickly in the rich cleansing lather of

**MULE TEAM**  
**BO-RAXO**  
BATH and TOILET POWDER

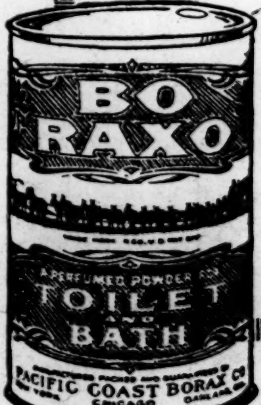
It gets down under the dirt, and dissolves it out. The Borax in BO-RAXO is remarkably effective and its cleansing properties make it a favorite with both men and women.

Keep BO-RAXO handy for immediate use after motoring—or overhauling the car.

**At All Dealers**

Sold only in sanitary sifter-top cans. Convenient to use and very economical.

**15c and 30c**



## STANDARD PRICE ON GASOLINE URGED

Massachusetts Commissioner Says One Can Be Established by Federal Government—Dealers Advancing Retail Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—A demand that a maximum retail price for gasoline be fixed by the United States Government has followed the discovery that retailers generally throughout New England failed to observe the rule of the Federal Fuel Administration, forbidding an advance to the consumer of more than the one-half cent per gallon allowed wholesalers in July. It was found that many retailers boosted their price a full cent a gallon, and the New England Fuel Administration has taken steps to correct the situation.

"There ought to be a standard retail price set on gasoline immediately," stated Thure Hanson, commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Standards. "This can be done, I understand, by the Federal Government through the Fuel Administration."

"Just what this maximum ought to be I am unprepared to say. It should be based on the actual cost of handling the product in a given locality. Whatever the price allowed, the consumer should be protected from excessive and unreasonable prices."

"In New England 25 1/2 cents is practically the price at filling stations and garages. But it varies from 26 to 30 cents in Massachusetts. In the western part of the State, in a rare instance, it has been sold at 31 cents a gallon."

Asked who appears to be making the profits on gasoline at its prevailing high price, Commissioner Hanson replied: "The little fellows, the filling station owners, are not getting rich on their gasoline profits. That is certain. The new wholesale price hereabouts is 25 1/2 cents, with the recent one-half cent increase. So the retailer makes only four cents on a gallon, at the best. And out of that he has to stand the losses of evaporation."

Commissioner Hanson commented on the fact that gasoline has advanced within three or four years from 16 to 29 cents, retail price, to keep pace with the increasing wholesale quotation.

Since the price reached 29 cents in New England, it has remained practically stationary, over a long period. During this period labor and materials entering into about every line of business have advanced in cost on a tremendous scale, and without any substantial influence upon the selling price of gasoline. The obvious explanation of this situation, Commissioner Hanson seemed to think, lies in the fact that prices were boosted to an artificially high level before the general market prices ascended under the leverage of war conditions.

## GERMAN SOCIALIST MAJORITY VIEWS

Vorwärts Publishes Letter Showing Adherence of Party to Stockholm Declaration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Vorwärts has published a letter which, it says, the party committee of the German Socialist Majority addressed to Mr. Branting on June 26 for transmission to Mr. Huysmans, as secretary of the Socialist International Bureau. The communication reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Huysmans:  
Your letter of March 10, which Comrade Branting forwarded to us on April 29, did not reach us until June 5. Just a few days previously, we received from another quarter the authentic text of the memorandum of the inter-allied Socialist conference in London on Feb. 23 in the English language.

With regard to the summoning of an international Socialist conference in a neutral country we are ready to participate in such a conference, just as we have been ready at any time during the war to support the efforts aimed at arranging a meeting of representatives of the Socialist parties.

We regard it as a matter of course that admission to this conference must be open to the representatives of all Socialist parties. Especially do we assume that the representatives of the American Socialists, who were always present at the last conferences of the Internationale, will be invited.

We agree that the conference can be held only under the leadership of the Socialists of neutral countries, because only so can all appearance of partiality be avoided.

Now, your letter further expresses the wish that the Social-Democratic Party of Germany should publicly make a declaration as to its war aims. The German party has already made such declarations several times. It has always subscribed through its spokesmen in the Reichstag and through public manifestos, to a peace by agreement, which should be concluded without annexations and indemnities on the basis of the self-determination of peoples. The Stockholm declaration of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany defined in detail its attitude toward the peace question in the memorandum with which you are acquainted.

The party Congress at Würzburg (held in August 1917) approved that memorandum. We have no reason to depart from the declarations made at Stockholm and communicated to the public textually.

For the rest, we, too, regard it as a matter of course that at the conference contemplated, no party must be voted

down (majorisiert). The conference can only be successful if it is able to bring about an understanding.

Finally, with regard to the attitude of the party toward the Eastern questions, you have doubtless, during the months that have passed since the dispatch of your letter, seen from the reports of the proceedings in the Reichstag that the Social-Democratic Party has stood up resolutely in this connection for its socialistic views.

Wishing you success in your efforts for the bringing about of an international Socialist conference, we remain with Socialist greetings.

The executive of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany.  
(Signed) HERMAN MULLER.

A copy of this letter, the Vorwärts adds, has been forwarded to Mr. Troelstra also, and as the communication is evidently intended to be the official reply of the German Socialist Majority to the Inter-Allied Labor memorandum in war aims, it is interesting to note that it was drawn up subsequent to the conversations Herr Scheidemann and his colleagues had with Mr. Troelstra, when the latter was preparing to attend the recent labor conference in London. It was on June 21, namely, that the Vorwärts announced that Mr. Troelstra had been refused his passports, and Herr Scheidemann had arrived in Holland some days previously. Presumably, therefore, the communication now published supersedes any statements that may have been made to Mr. Troelstra on behalf of the German Socialist Majority, and remains for the present the latest official pronouncement of that party on the subject of war aims.

## BACON AND HAM IN BRITAIN COUPON FREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In accordance with an announcement made by Mr. Clynnes recently, the Ministry of Food now issue the following statement as to the release of bacon from the coupon, and consequential changes of the meat ration:

Discussion with the Allied Food Controllers during the past few days has made it clear that while the total amount of beef and mutton available for civilian consumption will be severely restricted, the supplies of bacon from the United States will be sufficient to meet any possible demands for a considerable time to come. In view of these facts the following changes of the meat ration will come into force as from July 28:

1. Bacon and ham will be coupon free. The existing system of bacon distribution will remain in force: Each retailer will be required to provide, on demand, not less than 8 ounces of bacon or 12 ounces of ham per head per week to each of his registered customers, and may provide more if required. The maintenance of the distribution system will make it possible to reimpose the coupon restriction, if necessary, at short notice.

2. All the four meat coupons for each week will be equally available for any kind of meat, (including butcher's meat) which is still subject to rationing, or for meals containing such meat. The value of each coupon for uncooked butcher's meat will be 5d., so that the full ration of four coupons will be 1s. 8d. worth, as against 1s. 9d. on three 7d. coupons as formerly. This, combined with the fact that the four coupons must now cover all kinds of rationed meat and meat meals, will involve a small immediate reduction in the total ration of these meats. Corresponding to the change in the value of the coupons for butcher's meat the coupon value of cooked butcher's meat will be four ounces with bone, and three ounces without, and that of cooked tongue, kidney and skirt, will be four ounces. Caterers will account for butcher's meat, tongue, kidneys and skirt at the rate of five ounces per coupon. Other changes in the table of equivalent weights will be made later, but pending any further announcement the existing table stands.

3. The bacon counterfoils must be left with the retailers. Loaves of ordinary meat coupons which have been deposited with bacon retailers for the purchase of bacon may be recovered and either deposited with butchers or used with the ration books.

4. The supplementary rations book, C, D, E, and F, and the coupons in them, will no longer be available for obtaining any meat or meat meals, but the books should be carefully kept pending further instructions.

5. Meat coupons on emergency ration cards, Leave or Duty Ration Books and similar documents, even though marked "other meat only," will be available for the purchase of butcher's meat at the new coupon rate.

6. In view of the freeing of bacon and ham from coupons, no further return on Form M.61 will be required except from retailers who sell butcher's meat as well as bacon and ham.

## CUNARD COMPANY HELD NOT LIABLE

Judge of Federal District Court of New York Rules That the Sinking of the Lusitania Was An Act of German Piracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What is considered one of the most important rulings affecting the liability of ship-owners in recent years is the decision rendered by Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court of New York, who has declared that the Cunard Steamship Company is not liable for damages due to loss of life and of property by the sinking of the Lusitania, which was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine on May 7, 1915.

The court decided that the wanton destruction of the Lusitania, an unarmed passenger steamer, was an act of piracy on the part of the German Government's inhuman submarine warfare and an act of inexpressible cowardice. The court has decided that it has been absolutely proven that the steamer was not and had never been armed, that she carried no explosives and that her equipment was in good order.

The text of the decision reads in part: "Numerous suits having been begun against The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, the owner of the vessel, this proceeding was brought in familiar form by the steamship company, as petitioner, to obtain an adjudication as to liability and to limit petitioner's liability to its interest in the vessel and her pending freight, should the court find any liability."

"The proof is absolute that she was not and never had been armed nor did she carry any explosives. She did carry some eighteen fuse cases and 125 shrapnel cases consisting merely of empty shells without any powder charge, 4200 cases of safety cartridges and 189 cases of infantry equipment, such as leather fittings, pouches, and the like. All these were for delivery abroad but none of these munitions could be exploded by setting them on fire in mass or in bulk nor by subjecting them to impact."

"The voyage was uneventful until May 6. On approaching the Irish coast on May 6 the captain ordered all the boats hanging on the davits to be swung out and lowered to the promenade deckrail, and this order was carried out under the supervision of Staff Captain Anderson, who later went down with the ship. All bulkhead doors which were not necessary for the working of the ship were closed, and it was reported by Captain Turner that this had been done. Lookouts were doubled, and two extra were put forward and one on either side of the bridge; that is, there were two lookouts in the crow's-nest, two in the eyes of the ship, two officers on the bridge, and a quartermaster on either side of the bridge."

"Whether one, two or three torpedoes were fired at the vessel cannot be determined with certainty. Two of the ship's crew were confident that a third torpedo was fired and missed the ship. While not doubting the good faith of these witnesses, the evidence is not sufficiently satisfactory to be convincing."

"From all the testimony it may be reasonably concluded that one torpedo struck on the starboard side somewhere abreast of No. 2 boiler room and the other, on the same side, either abreast of No. 3 boiler room or between No. 3 and No. 4. From knowledge of the torpedoes then used by the German submarines, it is thought that they would effect a rupture of the outer hull 30 to 40 feet long and 10 to 15 feet vertically."

"It will unduly prolong a necessarily extended opinion to sift the voluminous testimony relating to this subject of the boats and the conduct of the crew, and something is sought to be made of comments of Captain Turner, construed by some to be unfavorable, but afterward satisfactorily supplemented and explained, but if there were some instances of incompetency they were very few and the charge of negligence in this regard cannot be successfully maintained."

The decision then proceeds at some length to discuss the question as to whether the captain was negligent in his duty, this section of the decision concluding with the words: "I find therefore, as a fact, that the captain and, hence, the petitioner, were not negligent."

The decision continues: "The importance of the cause, however, justifies the statement of another ground

which effectually disposes of any question of liability."

"It is an elementary principle of law that even if a person is negligent, recovery cannot be had unless the negligence is the proximate cause of the loss or damage."

"There is another rule, settled by ample authority, viz., that, even if negligence is shown, it cannot be the proximate cause of the loss or damage, if an independent illegal act of a third party intervenes to cause the loss."

"Thus, when the Lusitania sailed from New York, her owner and master were justified in believing that, whatever else had theretofore happened, this simple, humane and universally accepted principle would not be violated. Few, at that time, would be likely to construe the warning advertisement as calling attention to more than the perils to be expected from quick disembarkation and the possible rigors of the sea after the proper safeguarding of the lives of passengers by at least full opportunity to take to the boats."

"It is, of course, easy now in the light of many later events, added to preceding acts, to look back and say that the Cunard Line and its captain should have known that the German Government would authorize or permit such a breach of international law and so foul an offense, not only against an enemy, but as well against peaceful citizens of a then friendly nation."

"But, the unexpected character of the act was best evidenced by the horror which it excited in the minds and hearts of the American people."

"The fault, therefore, must be laid upon those who are responsible for the sinking of the vessel, in the legal as well as moral sense. It is, therefore, not the Cunard Line, petitioner, which must be held liable for the loss of life and property. The cause of the sinking of the Lusitania was the illegal act of the Imperial German Government, acting through its instrument, the submarine commander and violating a cherished and humane rule observed, until this war, by even the bitterest antagonists. As Lord Mersey said, 'The whole blame for the cruel destruction of life in this catastrophe must rest solely with those who committed the crime.'"

"But while in this law suit there may be no recovery, it is not to be doubted that the United States of America and her allies will well remember the rights of those affected by the sinking of the Lusitania and when the time shall come, will see to it that reparation shall be made for one of the most indefensible acts of modern times."

"The petition is granted and the claims dismissed, without costs."

## BIBLE MESSAGE

FROM MARSHAL FOCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Bible Society, in receipt of the following letter from Marshal Foch: "The Bible is certainly the best preparation that you can give to an American soldier about to go into battle to sustain his magnificent ideal and his faith." It announces that it has given nearly a quarter of a million copies of the Scriptures to United States soldiers and sailors, and is every week supplying thousands of copies to the men in the embarkation camps. The demand for Testaments is greater than ever before.

## STEEL WORKERS IN SEATTLE STRIKE

SEATTLE, Wash.—Employees of the Pacific Coast Steel Company engaged on contracts for the Emergency Fleet Corporation struck on Monday. They declared that more than 1000 workers went out. They demand pay and working conditions similar to those in government shipyards.

Klines  
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Wool Jersey Dresses

are the smart and practical dress for Fall wear—either for street or afternoon. They are especially effective with your furs for the first cool days—The variety of styles is large—and the lines and trimmings are the latest Fall modes—

Buy Now—Later they will be higher priced

National City Bank  
914 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
STRONG—CONSERVATIVE  
Capital Surplus Profit  
\$2,000,000.00  
Your Business Invited

CITIZENS SAVINGS TRUST COMPANY  
"Opposite Emery Bldg."  
1019 Grand  
OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

## TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SONG LEADERS

Developing a Singing Army by a Standardization of the System of Directing War's Vocal Work in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What is said to be the first training school in the world for song leaders is holding sessions this summer at Columbia University under the direction of Robert Lawrence as a part of the Y. M. C. A. training for war workers. The graduates of these classes are musical directors for the army, and this training is the first big step toward developing song leaders to make a "singing army." Standardization of the system of leading mass singing was imperative in order that men coming from camps all over the country could meet under any one leader and sing in unison, so this school has been established to systematize the work of the camp music directors. Even now the men all know the same songs, and under this plan a change in directors will not be noticed when troops move from place to place.

The men for this course are selected from the conference of Y. M. C. A. secretaries that is held at Columbia before the men sail for service abroad. Any man who has had musical experience or who seems to have the qualifications of a good song leader, even though he has never tried songleading before, is considered a candidate for the class, and in the work of intensive training that follows and the incidental dropping out of unsuitable men, a corps of leaders is developed fitted to go into the camps and direct a constructive musical program.

Leading 30,000 or more vigorous soldiers is a new development in the art of musical direction and requires new methods. After preliminary coaching in the intricacies of leading "The Star-Spangled Banner," each man mounts the platform in turn and shows how he would lead the chorus of it. But, instead of thousands of men ready to follow him, there is a critical trainer and a room full of men all intent on practicing the exercise themselves. Leading with the arms and head alone is rather futile when it comes to rousing thousands of men, and before a man can lead successfully he must lose all natural awkwardness or lack of poise and feel the rhythm in his knees and feet. Above all he must be alert, and for this a system of exercises, not unlike a dancer's primary rhythm tests, has been instituted. When the sluggish rhythm of small gestures gives way to an all-inclusive sweep of the arms and swaying of the body, the man is ready for the more military part of his training. This military drill is to train him to lead hiking songs, for, in order to grow accustomed to coordinating

the rhythm of the music and the cadence of the march step, the men in the class must march as they sing and learn to give orders while marching.

On Thursday night, the last night that the class meets, a twilight sing is held in the big gymnasium of the university and the ticket of admission for this sing is one child. When the hall is full the children of seven, then the children of six, and finally the tots of three and four are called up to the platform and arranged, the tiniest ones in the front row and the rest terraced back to the tallest. In order that rustling programs of song leaflets be done away with, the words of the songs to be sung are thrown on a screen, and these 400 or 500 children on the platform sing and lead the audience in singing for an hour or more.

This class has attracted men who have won distinction in all fields of musical work.

An extensive after-the-war program has been formulated, a part of which is to keep a record of the whereabouts of all the song leaders from the army. Then if there is a call for a community song leader, or if industrial concerns or societies want leaders it can be readily found if there is a trained leader in their own locality.

ITALIAN MISSION IN WEST  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A party of seven Italian journalists, representing leading newspapers of Italy, now touring the United States, has arrived here. The visitors are being welcomed and entertained by city officials, civic organizations and the Roman Legion of America. Members of the party will be shown the shipyards of San Francisco Bay and the military training camps, and on Wednesday they will leave for the Pacific Northwest, where they will observe the spruce production operations for aircraft construction.

CAMOUFLAGE ART SCHOOL  
GREAT LAKES, Ill.—A school for camouflage artists is the newest feature of the artificer school of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Courses in the school will take 12 weeks and graduates are to be given opportunity for advanced ratings.

SALUTES FOR WOUNDED  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The custom among members of the marine corps of saluting wounded members of the organization who have returned from France has been given the official approval of Maj.-Gen. George Barnett, head of the corps.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company  
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## BOSTON'S FOOD IS DEAREST IN UNION

Survey of Rates in Seventeen American Cities by Federal Markets Bureau Shows This

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Food prices faced by the average household in Boston are considerably higher than those in any other city in the United States, not excepting Washington, according to a recent survey made by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Markets. The survey took in 17 of the largest cities, and was conducted on July 23, the prices having just been confirmed by the bureau.

Vegetables in Boston are far above the Washington prices, which the investigators found to be higher than most cities. Where Washingtonians paid \$1 for a quantity of rice, for example, Bostonians paid \$1.18, and they paid \$1.20 for dry onions and \$1.08 for potatoes, compared with Washington's \$1. Atlanta paid even more than Boston—\$1.25 for potatoes, and \$1.40 for dry onions, though on other commodities Atlanta prices were not much higher.

Boston paid the top-notch price for its eggs, \$1.41 for every \$1 paid in Washington. Portland, Ore., came second on eggs, \$1.09. Portland and Denver paid dear for their bread, the former \$1.10 and the latter \$1.05 for every \$1 of the Washington cost.

In meats Boston again held the lead on most cuts. Compared with what \$1 would buy in Washington, Boston paid for sirloin steak \$1.10, for round steak \$1.11, for chuck roast \$1.23, pork chops \$1.05, lamb chops \$1.20, whole ham \$1.45. And while Boston was paying these high prices, most other cities were considerably below the Washington price on meats.

## This is the Last Week of The August Furniture Sale

We ask you to take advantage of these savings of

10% to 50%

off on our entire stock of furniture. The August Sale of Furniture has met with its usual great success, proving to us that this sale is helping to carry out our ambition—which is, to put Emery Bird Thayer furniture into every home in the Southwest. There are only a few more days left in which to buy our furniture at a discount.

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MR. HOLMAN AND  
PERTH CONFERENCE

Premier of New South Wales  
Denounces Resolutions Passed  
by Official Labor Party as  
"Arrant Nonsense"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—"When I see resolutions such as these, I begin to despair for the political future of my country," said Mr. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, and former leader of the Labor Party, referring to the peace resolutions of the Labor Conference in Perth.

"The resolutions of the Perth Conference," said Mr. Holman, speaking at the first annual conference of the National Association of New South Wales, "resolved themselves into three propositions: (1) Deplored the continuance of the war; (2) an effort to define the causes of the war; (3) an attempt to propose methods by which the war may be drawn to a close.

"With regard to the third proposition of the Perth Conference no doubt capitalism and a search for new markets has been responsible for many similar wars which have outraged humanity during the past fifty years, but to hint that the present war is in any way due to capitalism is to make the outcome of capitalism, or that the military menace which now broods over Europe cannot be ended without the complete overthrow of the capitalist system, is to blind oneself to obvious facts, and commit oneself to a shibboleth which can only be accepted candidly, in Callan Park Asylum. It is conceivable that grown men—not children, not lunatics walking about in apparent possession of their sanity—should meet at Perth and solemnly suggest that Germany should now make peace by abolishing conscription, voluntarily evacuating all the territory she has occupied, and voluntarily compensating the widows and dependents of all those who have perished in the course of the war? The proposal has only to be stated. It is incredible that such arrant nonsense should be offered as a really serious contribution toward the solution of the problem that faces us on every hand today."

## Mr. Ryan Explains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Declaring that the peace resolutions adopted by the labor conference in Perth meant exactly what they said, Mr. T. J. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, replied to questions put by an interviewer in Melbourne while Mr. Ryan was on his way through to Brisbane.

The Queensland Premier said that the Labor Party believed that the Allies should intimate their willingness to negotiate for peace and should have done so long ago.

The conference had submitted that in framing terms of peace the Allies should observe certain fundamentals. He said that the proposals of the conference were merely the endorsement of resolutions already passed by the Labor Party in four states. They were facing the matter in a practical way, and he would defy criticism. The support Australia could give at this hour was mainly moral support. This they ought to give, and they ought to do all they could to assist their own country in her fight for justice. Nevertheless they wished to do it along lines which in their opinion were likely to be more successful.

## Red Flag to Be Flown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Melbourne Trades Hall Council—the home of official labor—has decided that the red flag shall be flown over its building every day in the week. A similar resolution has been adopted by the Sydney Trades Hall. The explanation given is that the red flag stands for internationalism. It is possible that a section of the party will strongly oppose these decisions, and the outcome may be interesting. There is, of course, a war precautions act regulation which could be put in force if it is considered that the red flag is a disloyal emblem.

ARCHEOLOGISTS  
RESIGN TO ENLIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The members of the Eckley B. Cox Jr., expedition, which has been doing archeological work in Egypt for the past few years under the University of Pennsylvania Museum, have asked for the release from their duties in order to enter some branch of the service in the allied armies. This has been granted and for a year, at least, excavations in the region mentioned will be suspended. The museum announced that Dr. Clarence B. Fisher, the head of the expedition, has accepted a commission in the British army, while his assistants also have all enrolled themselves for some part in the war.

This is the expedition that has been excavating at Memphis and Derondah for the past four years and which unearthed the famous temple of Meremph. The natives who have been helping with the work have all been discharged and operations are now at a standstill. Dr. Fisher announces that many thousands of specimens have been accumulated which will be held at Cairo until the end of the war.

So many of the staff of the museum proper have gone into the war that the curators are now made up largely of women. An effort is being made to keep the place open as much as possible, as it has proved an attraction for visiting officers and soldiers of the allied armies.

NEBRASKANS OPOSE  
PRIMARY CHOICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—Conferences are planned to be held in Omaha shortly to determine whether a petition candidate for United States Senator running on an American platform should be placed in the race, the radicals being openly dissatisfied with both Senator Norris and Mr. Morehead, the latter having opposed the selective draft and the war.

Representatives of the Farmers' Union, the Non-Partisan League and the Grange have been in consultation over the matter of putting up a petition candidate for Governor and running him as a farmers' candidate, on the ground that Governor Neville and Mr. McKelvie represents the commercial class.

Primary returns from counties representing 80 per cent of the total cast give Senator Norris 4500 plurality over Congressman Sloan, his closest opponent. He will increase this to 6000 in the remainder of the State.

AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT  
FURTHER CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under an agreement which has been reached between the War Industries Board and representatives of the automobile industry no manufacturer of passenger automobiles may produce in the second half of this year more than 25 per cent of the entire number of cars produced in the year 1917.

In order that he may be able to do this, however, the War Industries Board will extend preferential treatment in the obtaining of materials required to "match up" stocks now in hand. In return the manufacturers must subscribe to the pledge required by the priorities division of the board, and also agree that in evening up their stocks and completing the cars now in process of manufacture, they will turn over any excess of steel to other plants that need it to complete their production.

No promises are made for the production of passenger automobiles after Dec. 31, 1918.

POSTPONEMENT OF  
IMPROVEMENTS URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Every extension of a street car line, electric lighting system, water main, street paving or other public utility enterprise, not absolutely essential to the war, should be postponed until peace times, said the government's Capital Issues Committee in a letter sent on Saturday to all state public utility commissions. These state bodies were urged not only to frown upon additions and betterments requiring capital expenditures, but also to remove from public service corporations if possible the necessity of carrying out contract or franchise obligations which might be dispensed with in the war emergency.

The letter was the first of several measures planned by the Capital Issues Committee, in cooperation with the Treasury and other financial agencies to draw tighter the nation's purse strings and prevent by voluntary, though effective, method of supervising the dissipating of capital in less essential enterprises.

AMOUNTS GIVEN TO  
SECTARIAN SCHOOLS

Extent in Dollars and Cents to  
Which Payments May Run Is  
Illustrated From Cook County  
(Ill.) Comptroller's Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The extent in dollars and cents to which the payment of public money to sectarian institutions may run is well illustrated in the case of Cook County, in which Chicago is situated. The county comptroller's report for the years 1905 to 1916, inclusive, shows that the county has paid to Roman Catholic institutions in these 12 years the sum of \$1,349,248.17. These payments were made for the care of dependent children sent to institutions by the courts, \$15 per month being paid for each girl and \$10 per month for each boy.

A compilation of these appropriations for 1905 to 1916 gives the following: St. Mary's Training School for Boys, \$399,242.93; Chicago Industrial School for Girls, \$355,443.95; Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls, \$72,167.00; Polish Manual Training School for Boys, \$101,452.09; St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls, \$119,530.50; Lisle Manual Training School for Boys, \$36,995.59; Lisle Industrial School for Girls, \$37,124.10; Catherine Casper Industrial School for Girls, \$123,766.18; Kettler Manual Training School for Boys, \$102,525.83. Total, \$1,349,248.17.

The table from which the foregoing information was obtained is to be found on page 146 of the comptroller's report for Cook County, Ill., for the fiscal year ended Dec. 2, 1916, and brought down to Jan. 8, 1917. The next report is now in the press. The appropriation bills of the county for 1917 and 1918 will, however, supply information as to the Roman Catholic institution appropriations for the last two years. The total payments for the period 1905 to 1918, inclusive, may therefore be set down like this:

Appropriations for Roman Catholic institutions 1905 to 1916, \$1,349,248.17; appropriations for same (minus one), 1917, \$191,500.00; judgments provided for in 1918 budget and paid, as follows: Chicago Industrial School for Girls, (not appropriated for in 1917, due to suit), \$44,813.83; Kettler Manual Training School for Boys, \$6,413.45; Catherine Casper Industrial School for Girls, \$7,394.05; total \$1,598,869.50.

This final figure, \$1,598,869.50, represents the itemized payments of public money to Roman Catholic institutions from 1905 to 1918. In this last year the county board has seen fit to depart from its custom of itemizing its appropriations for industrial and manual training schools. It has, instead, appropriated a lump sum of \$270,000 for the purpose. This appropriation provides for the Roman Catholic institutions substantially as formerly, and a conservative estimate of what they will receive from the county this year is \$210,000.

There is hardly any use of heaping up item on item, because the record would not be complete anyway. From what has been said it will be seen that the payments of public money to these Roman Catholic institutions in Cook County from 1905 through 1918 will run something over \$1,800,000. Before 1905, public money, in smaller amounts than in later years, was paid to the two leading Roman Catholic institutions for a long period. In addition, public money has been paid by or through the city to one or two other Roman Catholic institutions for some years. The record of payments to Roman Catholic institutions in this community is thus not complete but the proportions of the practice can be seen.

TWO CLASSES OF  
PRODUCERS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The divergent interests of agriculturists and manufacturers in Italy has become, of late, an increasingly pressing problem. It has been said that the more industry develops and organizes itself, the greater this difference between the two classes of producers becomes. A recent meeting, not the first of its kind, has been held in Rome between representatives of both groups for the purpose of discussing subjects of common interest to them both and especially the vexed question of the tariff and of endeavoring to come to an agreement on the matter.

Signor Maury who is considered an authority on agricultural questions and who knows the condition throughout Italy was amongst the delegates. The meeting lasted two days, and in the discussions which took place it was recognized that equal consideration should be given to the requirements and needs of both the great branches of national production with regard to home development as well as to expansion abroad.

An order of the day was passed unanimously, recognizing that all Italian producers both industrial and agricultural should be in a position to obtain the greatest productive results especially in the period of reconstruction after the war. The order of the day also announced that it had been decided to appoint a committee consisting of five representatives of industry and five of agriculture to look into the whole subject of national economy after the war and to endeavor to reach an agreement between both branches of production with a view to expanding production to its utmost possible limits.

Another conference is to be held in September. In its comments the United states that the agriculturists of the South were badly organized and labored under other disadvantages, but that, for all that, the protectionist manufacturers seemed to be afraid of them. It credited the group of the Nationalist Idea Nazionale with disguised intentions of bringing about division among the agriculturists by means of the money of the manufacturers and thus of neutralizing the anti-protectionist agrarian tendency.

Writing in the Popolo d'Italia, Agostini Lanzillo asks how, if the ironmasters are to be protected by a tariff, articles manufactured with iron and steel such as machinery, ships, and railway trucks are to be produced at low prices. The agriculturists after the war, if they are to increase their production, will have need of machinery and such things at a low cost, and they will have need of as much imported corn as possible in order that the cornfields may be turned into orchards, gardens, and so on. The two ideas, he declared, are in strong opposition, and he asks if there is a middle way to be found between the two groups. The manufacturers must cede some important points, he thinks, adding that the iron industry cannot be specially privileged without prejudice to the whole national activity.

SEVEN ALLEGED  
ANARCHISTS TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six men and one woman, all of them alleged anarchists, followers of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, and vociferous supporters of the policy of Trotsky and Lenin in Russia, have been arrested by agents of the Department of Justice as printers and distributors of seditious pamphlets and, in default of \$10,000 bail, have been committed to the Tombs, charged with violation of the Espionage Act. The seven, who are believed to be members of the "Blast group," were arrested in a room in which were found type forms for which the police had been searching, these forms having been used for the printing of a circular entitled, "The Hypocrisy of the United States and Her Allies," and other pamphlets which have been distributed from the roofs of houses, in crowds and at a recent Socialist meeting. The seven entered a plea of not guilty.

## RAILWAY MILEAGE BOOK ON SALE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new \$30 mileage book, good for 1000 miles on any railroad in the United States by any number of persons, now is on sale at all ticket offices. Other mileage books, good for 500 miles and costing \$15, will be ready for sale on Sept. 10.

AIR FLEET PLAN TO  
END WAR QUICKLY

Manager of Handley-Page  
Works Would Have Planes  
Built in America Fly Across  
Atlantic in Four Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The war could be won in 30 days if the Allies could suddenly throw 10,000 bombing airplanes into the vital sectors of the western front, according to W. H. Workman, general manager of the Handley-Page Aeroplane Works of London, England, who is touring the United States and who recently visited this city. In an interview following his address at the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Workman insisted that St. Louis was an excellent place to build a part of the great air fleet and that planes could rise from the banks of the Mississippi here and be in France four days later.

Mr. Workman heartily favors the measure recently introduced in Congress by Senator Reed of Missouri providing for a new cabinet member to have charge of the air forces and the air production of America. "It is the only thing to do," he explained. "The aviation section in the future must be on a gigantic scale and the direction of it should be taken from the army and navy. A secretary of the air should now be working to send an immense fleet of planes to France. It will take the entire time of one directing head and his assistants. England and France have seen this, England has the Royal Air Corps, and France the Service Technique.

"Planes built here or in Dayton or anywhere in the Middle West can reach Newfoundland in the air in two days," said Mr. Workman. "From Newfoundland they can fly to the Azores in one day, and on the fourth day the voyage to France can be completed. If the planes are sent to France in ships, it will require 3,000,000 tons of shipping space for them and their accessories. It will be impossible to have them reach France by ship in time to deliver the deciding blow by June, 1919. They must be sent over under their own power. The type of machine that I propose be used in trans-Atlantic flights is the Handley-Page."

Mr. Workman explained that bomb carriers of this type, if 10,000 of them were available, could drop 38,000 tons of high explosives on Germany and the German artillery and transport organization every 24 hours. The machines are equipped with four motors of 5000 H. P. each and develop about 1200 R. P. M. of the propeller. The speed is 100 miles per hour and they reach an altitude of 10,000 feet when fully loaded. These machines make a continuous flight of 15 hours' duration under a full load, and weigh 15 tons. "This machine," explained Mr. Workman, "can carry its full military load and fly across the Atlantic and have a factor of safety of three full hours. I would suggest that in flying them across the governments of America and England cooperate for further safety in the following manner: Use obsolete destroyers and lightships, stationing them 100 miles apart so that the air pilots need never be out of sight of the ship he has passed or the ship he is approaching. While this is not absolutely necessary, it will eliminate all danger of loss of aircraft and flyers."

Mr. Workman announced that the Handley-Page concern of England was ready to send an entire technical staff to America to supervise the building plants to make the planes. This plan would mean the abandonment of the Liberty motor and the adoption of the English design. Mr. Workman stated that the Liberty motor was ideal for the bombing type of plane that is now in use, but claimed that there was some doubt as to its being able to withstand the strain of 110 hours of flying necessary to carry the

plane from America to France and then be in serviceable condition. "I do not believe it is within the power of any aeronautical engineer in this country at present to design and develop and then produce 10,000 bombing planes by May 1 that will equal the British type we now use. We ought to sink our national pride and be satisfied with a foreign design if it will do the work wanted. We can make it of American materials, use American labor and drive it over with Americans as flyers. We can carry it through to victory as an American accomplishment."

It was explained that Handley-Page would not expect or accept a regular designer's fee in case airplane factories producing his machine were built in America. A nominal fee to be decided upon later was the Englishman's suggestion. Mr. Workman is an American, but has been manager of the Handley-Page Works for several years.

BARRED ZONES ALONG  
THE ATLANTIC COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of the army and navy intelligence bureau, United States marshals, officers from forts guarding New York, and representatives of the United States district attorneys of New York and New Jersey, discussed at a conference with Rufus W. Sprague Jr., chief of the enemy alien bureau for the New York district, and Charles F. de Woody, a scheme for establishing barred zones along the Atlantic Coast in order to prevent communications by enemy agents with German U-boats which may visit the shores of the United States.

A number of zones were discussed, those along the New Jersey shore taking in a number of popular resorts. The entire ocean coast of Long Island was mentioned as a possible barred zone, also much of Connecticut. It is understood that one such zone has already been decided upon, namely, that extending for 35 miles along the New Jersey shore between Matawan and Point Pleasant, and which thus includes Asbury Park, Long Branch, Deal Beach, Ocean Grove, Sea Girl, and other well-known summer places. It is reported that the barred zone will before long extend all the way from Maine to Florida.

FINAL RETURNS IN  
SENATORIAL CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Final and official returns from the primaries held Aug. 6 show that Joseph W. Folk's plurality over Senator X. P. Wilkey for the Democratic United States senatorial nomination was 27,681. His total vote was 107,690, that of Senator Wilkey was 80,009. John C. Higdon, third Democratic candidate received 7,907 votes. The total Democratic vote for Senator was 195,666, the total party vote for the State was 207,859 ballots.

Former Judge Seldon P. Spencer's majority over Col. Jay L. Torrey for the Republican United States senatorial nomination was 31,844, 71,790 for Spencer; 40,946 for Torrey. The total Republican vote cast was 129,511. Caleb Lipscomb, Socialist candidate for United States Senator, received 1,414 votes and Frank Morische, Socialist Labor nominee for Superintendent of Schools, had 54 votes in all Missouri.

MISSOURI WOMEN  
URGE DISTINCTION

St. Louis Members of American  
Suffrage Association Ask That  
They Be Not Confused With  
the Militant Suffragists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In a letter which has been sent to Senator Reed, the St. Louis members of the Missouri branch of the National American Suffrage Association have asked him to explain to the United States Senate that Missouri suffragists should not be confused with the militant suffragists of the Woman's Party who have been holding demonstrations recently in Washington. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller and Mrs. David O'Neill, chairmen respectively of the state and city suffrage committees, signed the letter, which reads as follows:

"It is a matter of keen regret to the Missouri suffragists that some of the senators have confused the National American Suffrage Association, to which the Missouri women belong, with the Woman's Party (formerly the Congressional Union) with whose political creed and militant tactics they have no sympathy.

"May I, on behalf of the Missouri suffragists, beg you to see that justice is done to us by making clear the following facts:

"1. That the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to which the Missouri suffragists belong, is the historic, strong association, containing 98 per cent of the organized suffragists of the United States.

"2. That there is absolutely no connection between the two parties and that publicly and privately the Missouri association, following the lead of the mother organization, has deplored the tactics of the Woman's Party and condemned its policy, feeling both to be injurious to the cause of woman suffrage.

"3. That in Missouri the Woman's Party has only a few scattering members and has absolutely no standing in the State, whereas the National Association has grown rapidly in power and now has a strong following.

"It has been, of course, a matter of great disappointment to the Missouri women that so far you have not seen your way clear to support our measure, but, feeling that you did not realize the present strength of the sentiment in Missouri for woman suffrage, we are now circulating petitions which will show you how the movement has grown.

"However that may be, we feel that you, as Missouri's senior senator, will do your utmost to uphold the dignity and intelligence of Missouri's womanhood, which we feel has been impugned by this lack of differentiation."

Walter Austin Ltd  
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Write for self-measurement form and sketches.  
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## UNITED STATES AS THE ECONOMIC LINK

Geographic Position Is Said to Make It Indispensable That Country's Ports Shall Be World Commerce Entry Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"It is becoming more and more apparent that as soon as the war ends it will be the duty of the western powers to strain all their energies toward the reconstruction of the shattered economic structure of the world," according to the Equitable Trust Company of New York in a discussion of the United States as the economic link between three continents. "The industrial countries," so the statement continues, "will have to produce at full capacity so as to be in a position to increase their exports in proportion to the enormous increase of their public debt and monetary circulation. But two elements will be indispensable to the accomplishment of this purpose:

"First—They will have to develop all their material resources even to the extent of tapping the dormant supplies of undeveloped countries;" "Second—They will have to create new and powerful markets for the absorption of their manufactured products."

"In other words, they will have to enter into close touch with countries and nations susceptible of being developed both as purveyors of raw material and as consumers of manufactured or half-manufactured products."

"The most elementary knowledge of the world's dormant natural wealth and of the distribution of population on the earth shows that the location of both these elements necessary to the international economic welfare is to be found in Asia, and to a lesser degree in South America. A glance at the map will suffice to convince even the most conservative among us, of the great rôle which the United States will have to play in the coming work of economic reconstruction. Our wealth, our development and our geographic position will make it not only desirable, but indispensable that we should act as a connecting link between Eastern Asia, South America and Europe."

"Our proximity to the eastern continent overflowing with natural wealth, and with an industrious population susceptible of being taught the advantages of modern comfort, represented by a thousand and one commodities manufactured by western industries, will make it most desirable for our capitalists, manufacturers and promoters to take an active interest in developing the opportunities offered to us, thanks to our geographical position, and to the world-wide reputation rightly enjoyed by our business men. It should not be forgotten that we owe it to ourselves and to a sorely tried world to take full advantage of the means which have been put in our hands by circumstances and by our location on the crossing point of the great trade routes of the near future."

"The same factors which have made of Hamburg, Amsterdam, Antwerp, London and Liverpool, the transshipping harbors and entrepôts of the trade traffic between the West and Northeastern Europe, are today working toward making New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Manila, transshipping harbors and entrepôts of the world trade traffic, provided we are ready to rise to the occasion as have the Hanseatics, the Dutch, the Flemings and the Englishmen."

"To accomplish this purpose and to make ourselves fit for our mission, we shall have to work hard and organize. Our efforts should be concentrated on three main objects:

"First—To teach and induce our people to export their surplus savings which are not required by the industrial life of our country and to invest them in wealth-producing foreign enterprises;

"Second—To train the necessary crews to man all available American ships, which are at present engaged in war work, and to amend our maritime legislation so that we may be in a position to employ said ships under the American flag, for the export and import trade from Asia and South America to Europe and vice-versa, by way of our ports;

"Third—To construct extensive warehouse accommodations in every American key-port along the international trade routes which cross the United States and to create free ports at said terminals."

**HIGH COMMISSIONER RESIGNS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ROME, Italy—Signor Luigi Luzzatti has resigned his post as High Commissioner for the care of the refugees in the invaded provinces which he had held for some eight months. To a letter from Signor Orlando asking him to reconsider his decision, Signor Luzzatti has sent an answer in which he adheres to his purpose. He asks that when the Italian victory is consolidated the refugees may return gradually to their homes, taking example from those Trevisan peasants who have gone on caring for the land through all the din and danger of the battle. Indeed, it is said that the spectacle of peasants in gas masks harvesting the crops has not been infrequent of late.

**COMMITTEE ON ENEMY ALIENS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—The Home Secretary has appointed Major-General Lord Chesham, K. C. V. O., and the Right Honorable Thomas Richards, M. P., to be additional members of the committee which he recently appointed to examine the exemptions of enemy aliens from internment or repatriation.



Glimpses of crowds in the streets of Vladivostok

Vladivostok, which is the center today, of such momentous events, is one of the most important towns and seaports in Russian Siberia. As a great naval port, a garrison town and the far eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway, its population is a cosmopolitan one and many different types are to be seen in its streets. The permanent population of the town is mainly composed of Chinese, Koreans and Russians.

### J. R. CLYNES OUTLINES BRITAIN'S FOOD POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England—A recent issue of The National Food Journal publishes the following message from the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M. P., the new Food Controller:

"I recognize that the measure of success which has been obtained by the Food Ministry was due to the efforts of my predecessor to fix prices at such a figure as would encourage home production and to restrict profits in such a way as, whilst safeguarding legitimate traders, would prevent speculation and eliminate unnecessary middlemen."

"I am also satisfied that the rationing policy initiated by Lord Rhonda, and now embodied in the comprehensive Rationing Order which I have just signed as Food Controller, has convinced the public of our determination that in the distribution of essential foodstuffs all should share alike without regard to social position or the power of the purse. It is my intention to continue this policy, and I need hardly say that it is impossible to carry on successfully any system of food control without the confidence and support of the general public."

"While seeking to maintain adequate supplies it will be my constant endeavor to improve their quality. As our comparative plenty is largely due to the efforts of our friends across the seas, we owe it to them to exercise the utmost possible economy in the use of food, so that they may realize that their sacrifices have not been in vain."

"To his staff at the Ministry of Food, Mr. Clynes says:

"In accepting the office of Food Controller I wish to say how much I am relying on the staff of the Ministry, both at headquarters and in the provinces, in carrying out the duties of this important office. I recognize that the considerable measure of public confidence hitherto obtained by the Ministry is mainly due to the loyal and devoted support which has been given both to Lord Rhonda and myself. The successful prosecution of the war depends in a very large degree upon the efforts of the Ministry in maintaining supplies, restricting profits and insuring equality of distribution. In these efforts I shall rely upon the continued cooperation of the civil servants and of the business and trade advisers to whose ability and service the Ministry of Food owe so much. I am confident that all members of the staff will be ready to give me their support in continuing the great work which my predecessor so ably initiated."

**CALIFORNIA ISSUES A FIRE WARNING**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California State Council of Defense on Friday ordered all county councils throughout the State to take immediate steps to safeguard from fire all foodstuffs stored or held in their respective jurisdictions. Fires regarded of incendiary origin have recently occurred in various parts of the Pacific Coast in which food products have been destroyed. In Fresno County property to the value of \$1,000,000 was thus destroyed a few days ago.

### NEW PRIMARY BILL HAS INNOVATIONS

Under Provisions of Proposed South Dakota Law a Candidate for Office May Have to Speak Against Own Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PIERRE, S. D.—That a candidate for office in South Dakota, under the provisions of a proposed new primary law in that State, might be compelled to go upon the stump opposing every political policy in which he believes, or else be barred from the ballot, is the contention of some of the politicians in South Dakota. This would come about, it was explained, by his opponent making the first filing and setting out the same political views of the candidate he is to challenge for debate.

This section, known as Section 48, of the present proposed law, is so novel a feature in the plan of the law that it stands out as an innovation in American politics. The law requires that "in addition to the arguments presented in the state publicity pamphlet, pertaining to the paramount issue to be voted upon at the primary election, at least one presidential and 16 gubernatorial public joint debates, between the candidates for President and between the candidates for Governor, within the party, which have filed proposal papers with the Secretary of State, shall be held in this State, between the first Monday in January and the fourth Tuesday in March, in the order, manner, time and place hereinafter provided."

This proposed law, which is to be submitted to the voters this fall, provides methods by which different candidates shall issue and accept challenges and contains a provision that should any candidate who is required so to do, fail to file his paramount issue and challenge his opponent the Secretary of State shall not certify his name for President or Governor as the case may be, to the county auditors to be placed upon the primary ballot. If the candidate fails to accept or make a challenge, he ceases to be the candidate for the party, and his place on the ticket shall be deemed vacant, and such vacancies must be filled by candidates who will make the challenge or fill the debates, or the place shall remain vacant.

One section provides for the manner of arranging for such debates, when and where they shall be held, the manner of selecting judges, the time of each contestant in his opening and closing talks, who shall start and who shall close the debate, and a prohibition against using personalities in debate. It also provides that in addition to the debates between the

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### BELGIAN CONVENTION TO MEET IN ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Belgian-American National Alliance will hold a three-day convention here beginning Saturday, Aug. 31. On Monday, Sept. 2, a banquet will be given at the American Annex Hotel at which Paul V. Janis of St. Louis will be toastmaster. Other speakers will be Mayor Henry W. Kiel; Jackson Johnson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Adman Bliss. The Belgian Embassy at Washington will be represented by Maj. L. Osterrieth, military attaché. A parade, which will include a Belgian band from Moline, Ill., the Missouri Home Guard regiments, the First and Third Infantry, Marine Corps and Navy will be held. The convention will discuss Belgian relief work, reconstruction plans and national and immigration matters.

### RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England—The Hon. Henry Burton, Minister of Railways and Harbors in the South African Union Government, recently gave an interesting address on railway communications in South Africa, at a luncheon at which he was the principal guest. Lord Selborne presided and General Smuts was also present.

Lord Selborne, in introducing Mr. Burton, paid a tribute to the skill with which affairs in South Africa had been conducted amidst the difficulties created by the war. No part of the empire, he declared, had done more than South Africa in the war, and while it was not possible to say all were in sympathy with British ideas, thousands had rendered splendid service in the struggle. He believed South Africa had a great future in prospect.

Mr. Burton began by saying that whereas in 1875 the railway stopped 40 miles from Cape Town, today the area covered by the railway systems of the union was 475,000 square miles. His father had performed the ceremony of cutting the first railway sod. The requirements of gold mines and coal fields had determined the course of the lines. In 1910, he said, the union provided 7000 miles of railway, and this had since been increased by 2500 miles. In addition a section of the railway lines in Rhodesia was under government control, and when the lines in German South-West Africa were included, it meant that the South African Government was operating about 11,500 miles of railway—the second largest railway system under one management in the world.

Mr. Burton also gave a remarkable instance of railway construction that had been carried out during the opening months of the war. It was necessary, he said, to build a military line of 142 miles length, running through a tract of waterless country from a point on the Orange River to Upington near the German border. The survey was commenced on Aug. 24, 1914; by the end of the month the line was staked out, and on Aug. 31, earth work was started. A week later gangs of platelayers began work, and in spite of difficulties caused by the appearance of rebel commandoes, and the necessity for transporting troops and supplies, by Nov. 20, the whole railway was in working order. Mr. Burton added with justifiable pride that he thought that was a record in railway construction. About the same time, he said, another railway of 172 miles length was built in 105 days, in spite of difficulties caused by floods

and the necessity for having to bridge the Orange River.

Railway construction, Mr. Burton said, had contributed greatly to the success of the present campaign. Millions of tons of cargo were transported by rail to the coast, and millions of bags of maize for shipment to Great Britain. The possibilities for development in South Africa, he declared, were unbounded, and railway communication, he considered, was the prime factor in future development.

### MERCHANT MARINE VOLUNTEERING RAPID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Volunteering for the merchant marine service being steadily on the increase, it is understood that in the near future the training fleet will be enlarged to 13 ships training 4000 men a month, instead of the 10 training and receiving ships which at present have a total of 3125 apprentices aboard.

Among the 600 men aboard a training ship recently there were farmers, ranchmen, lumbermen, woodchoppers, teamsters, clerks, factory hands and other workers. Three Ute Indians were among the applicants at the San Francisco training squadron base.

The applicants have six weeks' drill aboard the training ship before they are "shipped out" on merchant vessels, in a ratio of four sailors to every six able seamen. Most of them are rated and paid as ordinary seamen, \$60 a month, with a bonus of 50 per cent of their wages if they go overseas.

Free navigation and marine engineering schools are also being maintained by the United States Shipping Board for the training of officers, and are available for men who have had two years sea service. There are 36 of these schools in operation. 24 for training deck officers in navigation and 12 for engineer officers. The largest school is in Philadelphia and New York has the second largest. There are also large classes in Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco.

**MILK PRODUCTS ORDER**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England—The Food Controller has issued the Milk Products (Import Restriction) Order 1918, by the terms of which, except under a license issued by or by the authority of the Food Controller, a person shall not, after August, 1918, buy, sell or deal in condensed milk (other than canned condensed milk) dried milk or sugar of milk, for shipment to the United Kingdom. The order does not apply to sales or dealings in any of the articles mentioned above which are, on Aug. 1, 1918, on passage to the United Kingdom. The order also requires that on or before Aug. 15, 1918, all persons shall furnish to the secretary of the Ministry of Food (milk section) a return showing the quantities of the articles mentioned which were purchased for shipment to the United Kingdom, but were not shipped before Aug. 1, 1918, and the quantity thereof sold and unsold.

**SPRUCE FOR AEROPLANES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—More than 100 expert lumbermen recently left Montreal bound for Queen Charlotte Islands, off Canada's north Pacific Coast, near Prince Rupert, B. C. These men will be employed in cutting spruce for aeroplane construction. The spruce on the mainland of Northern British Columbia and the adjacent islands has proved to be most satisfactory for aeroplane production, and the mills near by are working to full capacity with the demand for this class of lumber, which is selling at exceptionally high prices. Every effort is being made to maintain the spruce output, and meet the large demand of the Allies.

### Thorne's OMAHA

Low Prices for August

### Furs

Coats, Sets, Pieces

Low Prices for August

Fur-Trimmed Coats and Suits

Low Prices for August

Baffin Seal Coats Yukon

and other plush coats.

Plush Coats, 27.75 and up.

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This includes all classes of slow selling merchandise.

If you have any stock on hand that doesn't seem to move, write us today.

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### SOCIALISTS PLAN A CAMPAIGN FUND

United States National Organization Proposes Assessment of 10 Cents a Month on Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Socialist party is taking steps to automatically insure itself of an adequate campaign fund for the future, so that the national office may drop its appeals for donations to carry on campaigns. The plan proposed is an increase in dues of 10 cents a month on every party member, which will be forwarded to national headquarters here in Chicago.

In commenting on the move, the Eye-Opener, organ of the Socialist party, says: "It will double the regular income of the national organization and of every state organization. It will make it possible for the national organization to discontinue the practice of calling for a campaign fund and leave this field to the locals and states."

"It is essentially a war measure. It will provide the means of carrying on the work of the party under all conditions and result in the development of a real Socialist movement in America. Ten cents means little to each member. To the national and state organizations it represents a war chest that will open the way to the greatest campaign of organization, education and propaganda ever undertaken. It should receive the support of every member. It was talked over at the National Conference of State Secretaries and endorsed."

The proposal comes up as an amendment to the Socialist party constitution. It must be submitted to a referendum. Probability is of course for its passage, but it is stated at national headquarters, its adoption will not take place, owing to the time required for initiation and referendum, until after the congressional elections.

**PERMISSION REFUSED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Twenty-five alien enemies were refused permission to take the harvesters' excursions to western points, it being feared that the exodus had some ulterior motive behind it.

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**Hochschild Kohn & Company**  
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DRY GOODS  
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

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The Magnitude of Our Stock

permits every woman to select just the shoes she likes best—at a price she is willing to pay.

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19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

**THE QUALITY SHOP**

Collar Hug Clothes

Baltimore and Liberty Streets

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**Henderson's**

50 Script Engraved Cards and Plates..... 70c

50 Solid Old English Cards and Plates..... \$1.45

50 Stained Old English Cards and Plates..... \$1.75

50 Engraved Cards from Plates..... 35c

Wedding Invitations and Announcements

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EVER SHARP PENCILS

229 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Maryland

**VIRGINIA LUNCH ROOM**

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For Ladies and Gentlemen

HOME COOKING PROMPT SERVICE

**Very Best Groceries**

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### Ferrostat

The new all-metal indestructible vacuum bottle. A non-breakable vacuum bottle. Has highly glazed and flexible enamel container. No removable parts except cork and cup and so no unswept openings into which liquids may leak and become foul. Absolutely non-breakable and guaranteed for efficiency and durability.

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**NEW MODELS**

Suitable to all figures. Prices \$4 to \$18.

Silk and Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats and Stockings, Negligees, Blouses.

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PHILADELPHIA

### Last few days of the Shoe Sale at Geuting's

Men's, Women's and Children's Oxfords selling at about One-Half what they will cost next year

1230 Market

Shoes and Stockings for the family

**Geuting's**

(PRONOUNCED GYTING)

The Stores of Famous Shoes

PHILADELPHIA

Every Foot Professionally Fitted—Three Geuting Brothers

Supervising

19

S. 11th

A quick Service Men's Shop











## MEN TO BE TAUGHT A RIGHT ATTITUDE

Chicago Association of Commerce  
Asked to Aid in Work of Pre-  
paring Draftees for the Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—At a dinner of the Chicago Association of Commerce, August 26, Cleveland declared that through boards of instruction to be appointed as one of the war activities, it is intended to see that the men who are drafted enter the war camps with the right idea of what they are going into the war for. He said that it is possible to prepare the men for the front from a month to six weeks earlier if they enter the camps with the right attitude. The success of the war and its early ending depend largely upon the character and ability of the men. He said that 50 of the best men in the Chicago Association of Commerce were wanted to take up this work.

One of the greatest necessities, he insisted, is the keeping of liquor from the men who are drafted. The men must enter the camps morally clean. He said that in the earlier drafts from his city, many of the drafted men were under the influence of liquor when they left for the camps. This meant a delay in the training. The condition was dealt with, and in the last draft, out of the 4972 men sent to camps, but four were under the influence of liquor. The men who are drafted must understand that they are fighting for an ideal. It is not a war of hate, but a war for humanity, Mr. Nash declared. The board of instruction at each point where the men are drafted can find out the attitude of each drafted man and aid him in entering the camp with the right idea, he said. It will be one of the duties of these boards to see that the men are given encouragement at the camps after they get there. Not only is it necessary to aid the men now entering the war, but the ideals for which the United States is fighting must be planted in the minds of the masses even after the war is over and peace declared, to be used in all relationships in life, Mr. Nash insisted.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

### "War Governors" and War Councils

THE EVENING POST, New York City.—A not uncommon remark nowadays is that we have no great war governors. The implication is that in waging war we have become so federalized that the states are merely convenient geographical divisions for applying national measures. We certainly have no state executives who who loom up now as Curtin of Pennsylvania, Morgan of New York, Morton of Indiana, Yates of Illinois, and Andrew of Massachusetts did in the Civil War. Then the governors were responsible for filling up the state quotas in the national army; they issued their proclamations, raised their recruits, and in many cases equipped their regiments. Our militia having now been federalized, the draft having been applied at once, and the army so unified that no one would think of fastening a state label upon any command, the governors have virtually no military functions. Yet the state executives are not therefore negligible in war. But the state councils of defense have been almost indispensable. Secretary Baker has just reported on their work with the comment that "it is difficult to estimate the importance of the service rendered" by them, and President Wilson has acknowledged the report with praise of the same tenor. The councils might well be called the war governors of today. They focus the war activities of the separate states as did the governors 60 years ago.

### The People's College

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT.—Three years ago there were those who objected to the inauguration of popular extension courses under the auspices of the State Board of Education. It was their conviction that Massachusetts, with its innumerable colleges and its elaborate system of free public instruction, had no reason to adopt the methods found necessary and desirable in the newer states of the Middle West. They even asked themselves whether there was really a demand for such courses. These skeptics now have their answer. In the two years that extension work has been in operation the classes have been attended by more than 7000 students and they would have been attended by a still larger number if the funds available had been large enough to allow the Board of Education to give free rein to its plans. For the most part the courses which had a direct relation to a definite trade naturally carried the strongest appeal, but it must not be forgotten that English was the subject which led all the others in popularity. If the extension system had done nothing more than give some thousands of our citizens a better knowledge of our language it would still have to be adjudged a success. It is an agency of Americanization and as such should be heartily supported.

### The Wheat Raisers' Duty

SPOKANE CHRONICLE.—What's the biggest thing Eastern Washington folks can do right now to help win the war? Plan a record wheat crop for 1919. What's the best way to back the splendid boys they are sending to France? Plan a record wheat crop for 1919. What's the program that will add most to their own prosperity in city and country? Plan a record wheat crop for 1919. It isn't too easy. Getting the right kind of seed wheat is a problem all by itself. Deciding about summer fallow is another. Seeking out all the available patches that can be and ought to be growing grain and stimulating the owners to get the

last square foot of these patches ready is a task which calls for an energetic committee in every town and hamlet. And shaping affairs so there will be all the help needed for next year's harvest is a task calling for study a whole year ahead of time. But it is the big duty, the big opportunity of Eastern Washington. It can be done. It must be done. And to make sure that it is done and done right Spokane's business men should take the lead in calling into council the best men from every part of the wheat country—calling them not for next December or next February, but for the earliest practical date.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Frederick George Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Munitions, who has endorsed Mr. Lloyd George's statement that a "knock-out" blow to Germany is a necessary preliminary to any form of a League of Nations, held no ministerial position until his nomination to his present office, in 1916. During the last seven years, he has been Liberal Member of Parliament for Bedford Borough. For some time he successfully edited a series of local newspapers at Lewisham, where he became a member of the Borough Council and of the Board of Guardians.

Bertrand G. McIntire, who will be the Democratic opponent of Governor Carl E. Milliken, at the Maine state election on Sept. 9, has been engaged in the live stock and lumber business in the State named for many years. He served a single term in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and held the office of sheriff of Oxford County for two years. He has been chairman of the Maine State Board of Assessors, and trustee of several institutions, including Bridgton Academy.

George H. Moses, who has announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Jacob H. Gallinger, has been active in public affairs in New Hampshire ever since he was a student at Dartmouth College, when he was the private secretary to the Governor of the State. As a newspaper man he has been in close touch with Granite State politics, and although he has never occupied an elective office, he has served on several state commissions, and now is a member of the State Board of Education. He was appointed Minister to Greece and Montenegro, in 1909, by President Taft, and remained at Athens until 1912. Soon after leaving college he became identified with the Concord Monitor and Statesman, and in recent years has been president of the publishing company. He has always been an ardent Republican, and was a close friend of Senator Gallinger.

## VERMONT TO ERECT MANY FLOUR MILLS

Plans Made to Grind Bumper  
Wheat Crop Which Farmers  
Are to Harvest This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BURLINGTON, Vt.—More than a score of flour mills are now under process of erection throughout Vermont, and many more are to follow as soon as labor and materials become available. These mills are to grind the four which the Vermont bumper wheat crop will produce as its share of the self-sustaining program of the Federal Food Administration.

While no accurate estimate of the wheat crop can be obtained, it is known that it is much larger than the bumper crops of the State in the days when wheat raising in Vermont was in its prime, long before competition of the western grain fields. For the most part the crop will be used in the State.

According to a ruling of the Federal Food Administration at Washington, the Vermont farmers will gain in several ways. First, they are to get \$2.40 per bushel for their product. Secondly, they are to be allowed to retain eight pounds of white flour per month for each member of the family. This agreement continues until Aug. 1, 1919. Thus a family of four can use 32 pounds of white flour per month, or about two barrels per year. The third gain will be that they are not required to buy or use as much substitute as they do white flour. The farmer cannot sell the white flour unless with substitute.

The mills are under construction at Burlington, Winooski, Underhill, St. Albans, Craftsbury, St. Johnsbury, Montpelier, Rutland, Richfield, Cabot, Brattleboro, Barre, Middlebury, Vergennes, and other places. In some of the places two and three mills are being erected.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS MEN ON WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The press of Great Britain recently entertained Mr. Melville Stone, the manager of the Associated Press of America, at a dinner given in the Ritz Hotel in London. Lord Burnham presided, and the company included Admiral Sims, Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada; Mr. Robert Skinner, American Consul-General in London, and many others.

Lord Burnham said that Mr. Stone had the sincere gratitude of the country for all that he had done to promote good relations between Great Britain and America, especially for the way he had stated the plain truth, and, above all, spread the truth about Britain's part in this war. We thank God, Lord Burnham said, that Great Britain and America are now not only fast friends but faster allies.

Replying, Mr. Melville Stone said that America was slow in coming into the war, but he thought this was more than compensated for by the preponderance of the public thought. America did not plunge into the war before the national mind had been made up. German savagery had been most helpful in developing American determination. Some people, he said, feared America would be too late with the army, ships, airplanes, and equipment required for victory. Happily that had not proved the case, and America was achieving the seemingly impossible. A vast war was going on in France, and American troops were coming over at the rate of 300,000 a month.

Sir Robert Borden, in the course of his speech, emphasized the fact that the British Empire and America had undertaken this war absolutely free from any thought of aggression or material gain. They were in the war, he said, for a great common purpose. "Was it not possible," he asked, "to see that a mighty influence must be exercised, not only on the United States and the British Empire, but upon the whole world by the very fact that Great Britain and America are fighting side by side?"

Going on to speak of a League of Nations, Sir Robert Borden said no thinking man could say a word against it, except from the point of view of its practicability. But if there could not be a League of Nations, might it not be possible, he asked, for these two great commonwealths in the future to exercise upon the nations of the world such an influence as would prevent wars such as this? In support of his view, he instanced the standing tribunal between the United States and Canada which had been in operation for 12 years, and the results of which showed what could be secured by methods of adjudication between civilized nations. The Germans, Sir Robert declared, had taken a very bold step when they determined to force an issue with the United States. They had regarded the military position of the United States as negligible. Today they were learning that the power of the United States would, perhaps, be the most formidable factor they would have to reckon with before the close of the war.

Sir Robert's opinion was that if the war lasted another year the military forces of the United States would be the most powerful of the forces opposing Germany in France and Flanders. The Allies, he said, might, therefore, with good heart and courage look forward to the future. The American Army in France had acted according to the best traditions of their country, and of the great race from which they sprang. He hoped the united effort of the Allies would, within a measurable period, bring that peace which was so intensely desired.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies states that the following further contributions from the West Indian Colonies to charitable objects connected with the war have been reported: £450 to British Red Cross Society from Trinidad; £500 to King George's Fund for Sailors, from Trinidad; £47 to Viscountess Jellicoe's Fund for the widows and orphans of the men of the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine, collected in St. Kitts Nevis.

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LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies states that the following further contributions from the West Indian Colonies to charitable objects connected with the war have been reported: £450 to British Red Cross Society from Trinidad; £500 to King George's Fund for Sailors, from Trinidad; £47 to Viscountess Jellicoe's Fund for the widows and orphans of the men of the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine, collected in St. Kitts Nevis.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
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MARION, Ill.—The first town in Illinois to choose the name of Pershing has been established in the Southern Illinois coal belt at the edge of Williamson County, where a 5000-ton mine is now being sunk. Eighty acres of land has been purchased for the mine and the townsite of Pershing.

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**THE ADRIATIC**  
AND THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy — "The Adriatic and the War" is the name of an article written by Admiral Del Bono, the Minister for the Navy, for the new review, La Rassegna Italiana, and published previously in the Giornale d'Italia. After descending on the great changes which have come over naval warfare, with the extensive use of mines and submarines, Admiral Del Bono turns to the consideration of the special conditions prevailing in the Adriatic where these changes have naturally been felt in a high degree. That sea, he says, is a unique one from the point of view of naval warfare. Anyone who has studied it from that aspect has known for a long time that war can only be carried on there with some support on the coast and land.

The advent of the submarine, however, had put a veto upon theories assuming the possibility of satisfying the necessity or advocating an attempt at least to satisfy it by some sudden blow. They have been driven, therefore, Admiral Del Bono declares, to make a virtue of necessity and have created the large fleet of little craft which scour the Adriatic with results which are justly celebrated, as Muglia, Pola, and Premuda can testify. These deeds, which confirm the traditional bravery of the Italian sailors, are still too little known in all their particulars for it to be possible to appreciate the greatness of the efforts which have cost so much in preparation and accomplishment. The day will come, however, Admiral Del Bono affirms, when it will be known what enormous difficulties have been overcome in making good, in a short time, the great deficiencies revealed by the war. First of all in creating fresh material in which the idea of great results accomplished by incredibly small means had to be carried out, and secondly the employment of these new methods in operations carried on, from a shore which could not be more denuded of natural resources, against an enemy in possession of a shore favored with very strong natural features.

When it is realized what the navy has had to do under the pressure of necessity, it will be possible to estimate the value of what has been accomplished with these fresh means. Muglia, Pola, and Premuda represent, without making use of rhetorical expressions, three naval victories, each one greater than the other. And their results are of the highest importance, as is also the effect they will have on subsequent naval operations. The Italian Navy, in fact, by dint of enormous efforts which will only be fully appreciated later, has been able to take the offensive notwithstanding the adverse strategic conditions of the Italian coast, and has, by means of the Italian talent, overcome difficulties which at first seemed insuperable.

If it follows this path which has already given such good results, the navy one day, Admiral Del Bono declares, will reap the reward it deserves. The victory of Italian arms at sea, helping to bring about the victory of the army, is the reward of which its splendid actions cannot be deprived.

**NEW SEPARATION ALLOWANCES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A new scale of separation allowances for soldiers, sailors and airmen has been issued in the form of a written answer by the Prime Minister to a question by Mr. Rowlands. No alteration is to be made for wives only, or for children over

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14. The weekly separation allowance in the case of one child under 14 is to be increased by 2s. 6d. In the case of two or more children under 14 the weekly increase will be 4s. 6d.; for motherless children under 14, maintained in a home, the rate for the first child is to be increased by 3s. a week, and for second and subsequent children by 1s. per week for each child. The new rate is to come into operation on the first payday in October, 1918. The cost is estimated at £14,000,000 a year. The War Cabinet has decided to fix a flat rate of 5s. a week for apprentices, for all sailors, soldiers and airmen over 21 and under 23. Present allowances given on the basis of dependency are to be brought up to these on the fulfillment of certain conditions. It is estimated that the yearly cost of this increase will be £9,000,000.

**NO SUCCESSOR YET TO SENATOR GALLINGER**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—Gov. Henry W. Keyes, who has authority to appoint a United States senator to succeed Jacob H. Gallinger, said that he did not believe there was any great rush about it and in all probability he would let it go over for a few days. Being a candidate for senator himself, the situation is somewhat embarrassing for him. Best opinion is that he will not appoint any of his three opponents in the Republican primary, but will go outside and name some neutral man or personal friend who has not been and will not be a candidate.

The Republican state committee has started the call for caucuses to nominate and elect delegates to the Republican state convention, to be held especially to name the candidate for senator for the unexpired term of Senator Gallinger, which will be until 1921.

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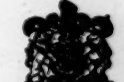
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## "THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS" IN LONDON

"The Freedom of the Seas," a play in three acts, by Walter Hackett, produced at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London. The cast:

George Smith.....Dennis Eadie  
Howard Gamp.....Vincent Sternroyd  
Daniel Harcourt.....E. Holman Clark  
Stanley Bolton.....Tom Reynolds  
Phyllis Harcourt.....Billie Carleton  
Harry Jackson.....Randle Ayton  
Nila Bergstrom.....James Carew  
Ginger Brown.....Charles Groves  
O'Hara.....Henry Scatchard  
Adoniam Wallace.....Sydney Valentine  
Jenny Weatherbee.....Marion Lorne  
Lieut. Comdr. Claude Sullivan, R. N.....Dennis Wyndham  
By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—"The Freedom of the Seas" was received with almost rapturous applause; one wondered a little why. For though Mr. Hackett's farcical-melodrama abounds with jokes, and is exciting toward the finish, there seemed hardly sufficient stuff in it to justify so much noise. But audiences on first-nights are things apart, and the tumult of their approbation has become a habit.

Mr. Dennis Eadie, who is George Smith, has to be a rather foolish, diffident young clerk. He falls in love with his employer's daughter, and gets dismissed. We then see him as a naval lieutenant in charge of a tramp steamer commanded by a captain with a talent for misquoting Scripture. The steamer, as one might expect, has picked up from a torpedoed vessel Smith's late employer and the young lady of his affections, and she has, moreover, on board a German agent. Through Smith's remarkable alertness in deciphering a code the machinations of the villain are foiled, Smith proving himself a strong man in the eyes of the heroine.

Into the midst of the most thrilling situation the author introduces comic relief. This is at times a little disconcerting, but the play being anything but a serious piece of work, nobody appeared to mind. There is, however, one genuine artistic success in the play, and that is Mr. Hackett's captain of the tramp steamer and Mr. Valentine's interpretation of him. Mr. Valentine, who is one of our best character actors, is too often condemned to play "heavy fathers," and it was good to see him in a part worthy of his talent.

As Smith, Mr. Eadie gets his effects in the way one expects of him, and with his usual ease. Mr. Holman Clark does all he can in his usual manner with a pompous old gentleman. And Miss Marion Lorne, after Mr. Valentine, was the most popular figure in the piece. With perhaps one exception the acting throughout was as good as the Haymarket usually gets.

## LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (July 26).—Arnold Bennett's new play, "The Title," at the Royalty, will be published in book form by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

A farcical comedy, entitled "The Unfair Sex," by Mr. Eric Hudson, has been accepted by Mr. Leonard Boyne.

"Manfred," by Lord Byron, which has been revived at Drury Lane, was first produced at Covent Garden in 1834. At that time Drury Lane and Covent Garden were under the management of the "Poet Bunn."

The annual report of the Theatre Royal (Birmingham) Company Ltd., shows a trading profit of £7392. After setting aside £180 for sinking fund there is a net profit of £7212, which added to the amount brought forward of £5594, makes a total surplus of £12,806.

In recognition of the services rendered by him to the theatrical profession, the theatrical managers of Manchester, presented to Bishop Welland, dean of Manchester, a silver loving cup. Dr. Welland, who was headmaster of Harrow and Bishop of Calcutta, has recently been appointed dean of Durham.

The Raynor Repertory Company completed a successful eight weeks' season at the Alexandra, Birmingham, during the course of which they played 16 West End pieces.

Mr. J. L. Sacks, accompanied by his producer, Mr. William J. Wilson, is very shortly sailing for America.

Mme. Seraphina Astafieva, the Russian artist was the producer for Sir Thomas Beecham of the opera "Le Coq d'Or." It is said to be the first time a woman has produced an opera in its entirety.

Miss Frances Ivor has acquired the sole London and touring rights, No. 1 and 2 towns, of Herbert Thomas' play, "Out of Hell," produced in January at the Ambassadors.

## AMERICAN NOTES

Another group of four units of American entertainers for the soldiers in France sailed during the last week. In the list are Elizabeth Brice, Thomas J. Gray, Margaret Mayo, Lois Meredith, Will Morrissey, Raymond Walker, Nella Allen, Henry Marcus, Erminie Whitell, Louise Carlyle, Billy Gould, Gilbert Gregory, Horace Wright, Rene Dietrich and Amperita Farrar.

William Gillette will be presented this season by Charles Frohman, Inc., in "Dear Brutus," the comedy by Sir

## LAKE THEATER IN WARSAW GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Of all the many open-air theaters, there is one which is probably unique, not alone for its interesting history but as to its surroundings and general construction. This theater is in the city of Warsaw and often it has been described as the pride of the Polish capital. Situated in the famed Lazienki Gardens, just outside of the city, it invites the reader to a few words as to its status past and present.

The Lazienki Gardens contain a magnificent palace bought by Stanis-

lumpsty" at the Lyceum. With the coming of "Humpty-Dumpty," "Tiger Rose," which is now approaching its four hundredth performance, will move to the Manhattan Opera House.

All the qualities that for years have gone to make the Hippodrome unique among New York's places of amusement are in "Everything." There are the enormous sets, unusual and varied lighting effects, the large and well-trained choruses, clowns in profusion, the many trained animals, from dogs to elephants, and some of the familiar principals. Belle Story sings "It's Worth While Waiting for Some One Worth While," which is sure to please, and which displays her particular vocal qualities to the full. There is close

## B. IDEN PAYNE'S REPERTORY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. B. Iden Payne, who is to inaugurate a season of repertory at the Belmont theater about the 10th of Sept., told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it was his sincere wish to put on "perfectly normal productions."

"Inasmuch as the theater is a popular art through which the people express themselves," Mr. Payne remarked, "no radical changes can be made in the theater without first

theater, should offer great encouragement to young writers, as well as to those people who are prone to despair of the establishment of a characteristic, national theater.

This new repertory theater will not be dominated by any personality, for Mr. Payne believes that undue stress from any department whether it be the production, scenic, or the actors themselves, is affectation, and affectation is not art. The productions will aim to be well balanced rather than elaborate. "Any subordination in the theater is bad," Mr. Payne explained, "because through it the art of the theater suffers. The art of the individual may be all right, and in fact intensely interesting, but it may disrupt the art of the theater. For this reason the star system is bad; it means the development of personality apart from art, and it also means that a large majority of actors are unduly subordinated."

But this had brought Mr. Payne back to his earlier statement that certain faults existed in the theater because they seemed inherent in the audience, and before a reform is undertaken of the popular art through which the people express themselves it is necessary to reform the people themselves. But since Mr. Payne appeals to the more alert and intelligent class of audience there seems little necessity for reforming either them or his sense of theatrical values.

## SOLDIERS' SHOW BY IRVING BERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The service show was more or less securely established as a distinct branch of the drama within a few months after our men went into training, and "Yip! Yip! Yaphank!" which several hundred Camp Upton men are now presenting at the Century Theater, is the fourth of these entertainments to be seen in New York within the past five months. For the most part, it is the best of them, thanks largely to the fact that Upton draws a large percentage of its men from New York, and so has gathered to itself a considerable proportion of stage folk. Irving Berlin, lately become a sergeant, is the genius of "Yip! Yip! Yaphank!" His are the lyrics, the lyrics and the music; the incidentals of staging have been supervised by Private Will H. Smith, another professional.

"Yip! Yip! Yaphank!" depends only incidentally upon the fact that it is a service show. The mere appearance of a camp husky in a low-neck gown and the other appurtenances of the show girl is, of course, highly humorous to the average onlooker, but the entertainment value of "Yip! Yip! Yaphank!" is doubled by causing the chorus "girl" to figure in a good number in addition. The result is a good show throughout. It moves with speed, the specialties are entertaining, and there is nothing of the novice about any of it. It is so good, in fact, that half a dozen theatrical managers are reported to be bidding for the rights to it, with the expectation of restaging it with an all-professional cast after the engagement at the Century.

Irving Berlin, whom Lambs' gambols and Friars' frolics have developed into a fairly good actor, appears twice during the evening. The first time he is dragged from his tent to sing his dolorous ballad of the bugler—one of the best comic songs of the war, incidentally. This song has been public property for a couple of months, and is the only number in the show which was not written especially for the occasion. Berlin's second appearance is as a member of the despised kitchen police—

Washing the dishes.  
Against my wishes,  
To make this wide world safe for democracy.

At least seven acrobats, one trick bicycle rider and a juggler have entered the army lately, for this number appear in the show and give a good account of themselves. A visit of the "Polies" principals to camp is a feature of the evening, and there are good imitations of Eddie Cantor, Ann Pennington, Marilyn Miller, Savoy and Brennan and others.

The show deals only with camp life, but Berlin has managed to satirize the vicissitudes of training in a way which is generally appreciated by the layman. It is all done circumspectly, and no one higher than a lieutenant is made the butt of any of the witticisms.

## "A VERY GOOD YOUNG MAN" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"A Very Good Young Man," a comedy in three parts, by Martin Brown, presented by Arthur Hopkins at the Plymouth Theater, New York City, evening of Aug. 19, 1918. The cast:

Mrs. Hannigan.....Josephine Meyer  
Pearl Hannigan.....Ruth Findlay  
Walter Hannigan.....Frank Longacre  
Katie Hannigan.....Fannie Bourke  
Dutch Grogan.....Harold Salter  
Mrs. Mandelharper.....Ada Lewis  
Osprey Mandelharper.....Lydia Dickson  
Leroy Gump.....Wallace Edinger  
Elmer Erdwurm.....Alan Dinehart

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New Yorkers love to laugh at Brooklynites and Chicagoans at the natives of Englewood; almost everywhere local pride singles out some not far distant district at which to poke fun. It is on this foundation that the success of "A Very Good Young Man" rests chiefly. However, the play is fresh and amusing and does not demand careful attention from the audience. The story is of a model young man who is so very, very good that his fiancée's family and all her friends warn her that it will be a terror when he once gets started. And Pearl, willing to take advice, ponders and worries over this until she tells the very

good young man that she can't marry him without knowing the worst, and as there doesn't seem to be any worst, to know, she just can't marry him at all. So the very good young man sets out to "do his worst," so that she can know it and forgive him, and marry him without a possibility of later disillusionment.

But the consequences were almost disastrous: Osprey Mandelharper was bent on marrying the very good young man even if Pearl wasn't, and if he hadn't found Pearl crying at the betrothal announcement party Osprey probably would have succeeded. But explanations were made and the very good young man again became engaged to marry Pearl and discovered as well that if he were always to take her worried advice seriously he would have to expect life to be one continual round of three-act farce-comedies.

The characters of the play are divided into caricatures and people, and so the acting is divided into intelligent, skilled repression on the part of Wallace Edinger, Ruth Findlay and Frank Longacre, and broadest burlesque from the rest of the cast. Wallace Edinger is particularly good. Never for a moment does he satirize the very good young man, but presents a straight and intensely likable human being, not at all a stage type.

The play is marred by a conscious striving for effect which the actors seem to feel. The dialogue alone is witty and the movements of the actors present the types they are playing admirably. But together they give too great a mass of detail, cumbersome piling of effect on effect. It is rather like a cartoon that is so excellent in its general application to life that one hasn't the slightest interest in reading the lines beneath to see what the specific joke is.

The star of the production is undoubtedly the scenic artist, whose name does not appear on the program. The large oil paintings of fish and fruit on the walls of the Hannigans' dining room, and the burnt-wood plaque of Paul and Virginia at the Mandelharpers' are ever so much more illuminating than the slangy dialogue or the descriptive notes in the program. This feat is particularly notable because he did not give the effect of a family of bourgeois taste by quantities of distracting objects cluttering the stage, but with the same simplicity of suggestion that makes Arthur Hopkins' more tasteful productions distinctive.

## "FIDDLERS THREE" IN ATLANTIC CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Interest in the new operetta, "Fiddlers Three," which was sung at the Apollo Theater during the week of Aug. 18 for the first time, centered largely in the new prima donna from Belgium, Miss Tavia Belge, as Anna Andressani, queen of the carnival. She makes an excellent impression. Her presence is attractive, her acting is agreeable, and she has a voice of many good qualities, not the least of which is its resonance and sweetness.

The music of the operetta is by Alexander Johnston, and his score, while for the most part light and charming, rises at proper moments to considerable heights. William Cary Duncan has provided an entertaining libretto.

The success of the performances was undoubted. Seaside audiences, particularly here where they are cosmopolitan, are not as easily pleased as might be supposed. Yet the Atlantic City audience was often enthusiastic.

The scene of the action is in Cremona, where it is a custom to hold an annual carnival in honor of the great violin makers of the past. A queen is chosen to present the maker of the best violin of the year past with an emblem assuring him good fortune. There are two leading contestants for the prize—an apprentice in the establishment of a maker of violins, whose daughter is the queen of the carnival, and an interesting and mysterious stranger who constructs violins according to a formula of his own, giving them by a secret process the tone of the instruments made by the old masters. This stranger, a player of a fine violin, has been guessed, is a nobleman in disguise. He finally wins the prize and the hand of the carnival queen.

In atmosphere the piece is thoroughly romantic, and a well-thought cost does much to sustain this effect. Thomas Conkey has the tenor rôle. There is a good measure of comedy which is in good taste. Chief among the fun makers is Hal Shelly as an American salesman. Miss Josie Intropidi and Miss Louise Groody are also in the cast. Among the specialties is a droll shadow dance. There is a carnival scene in which some brilliant costuming figures, and during the revelry rockets ascend and burst with spectacular illusion. This novelty proved highly effective. On the whole the piece is a creditable American operetta.

Joseph Letora and Eleanor Painter will appear together in "Gloriana," a new musical comedy by Charlotte Chisholm and Rudolph Friml, under the management of John Cort.

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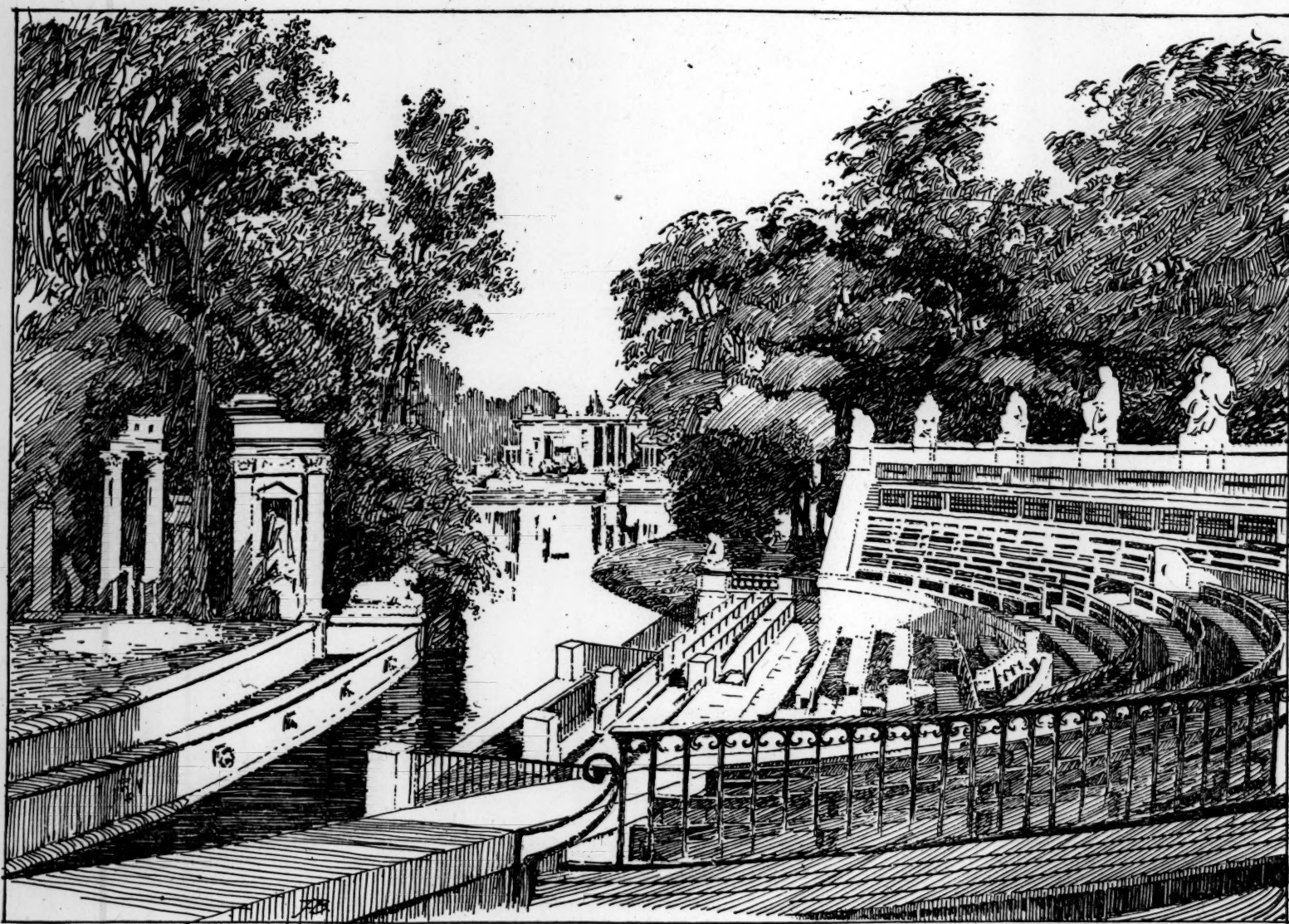
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by Louis A. Hirsch: "David's Adventure," a fantasy by A. E. Thomas, based on a story by Leona Dalrymple called "A Driftwood Adventure," and a musical play by Roi Cooper Meigrue, music and lyrics by Irving Berlin.

"Friendly Enemies," with a special cast headed by Lew Fields and Charles Winninger, began a Boston engagement last evening at the Plymouth Theater. Miss May Robson is to open the season of the Hollis Street Theater after next Saturday evening with "A Little Bit Old Fashioned." "Oh, Lady, Lady" continues its Boston engagement at the Wilbur.

The regular season of the Empire Theater will begin on the evening of Sept. 30, when Cyril Maude will open his engagement there, appearing under the management of Charles Frohman, Inc., in C. Haddon Chambers' comedy, "The Saving Grace." Rehearsals have begun under the author's direction. Miss Laura Hope Crews, Miss Betty Murray, Miss Charlotte Granville, Miss Annie Hughes, Edward Douglas and William Devereaux are in the cast.

"Forever After," a war play by Owen Davis, is serving to bring Miss Alice Brady back from motion pictures to the stage. She acted in the piece last week in Washington with a company including Conrad Nagle, Mrs. Russ Whytal, Frank Hatch and John Warner.

The two circuits of the Liberty theaters in the training camps have been consolidated by the military entertainment committee of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities. As the productions became increasingly elaborate, it was found necessary to standardize the size and capacity of the theaters and this led finally to the merger.

The officials of the Canadian Government have asked for help in the Fifth Canadian Victory Loan. The request that copies of all of the prints made for the fourth Victory Loan be submitted to the Canadian Government has been received by William A. Brady, president of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry. The telegram was signed by Jule and J. J. Allen of the Fifth Victory Loan Committee. A copy of the telegram was at once sent to Adolph Zukor, chairman of the motion picture department of the fourth loan; also a copy was sent to each company making a Liberty Loan picture. Canada plans to use the United States pictures, with a retake only of the flag, uniforms and other necessary scenes.

Miss Edith Taliaferro is to have the rôle in "The Kiss Burglar," which Miss Fay Bainter played last spring. Miss Bainter is to appear in a new comedy under the Harris management.

David Wark Griffith last Saturday set up his motion picture cameras in the United States House of Representatives and photographed several scenes for a special film he is now making for the government.

laus Augustus, King of Poland, from the Lubornirsky family about 1774. This he altered and enlarged, and it became, in the words of a contemporary writer, "the work of his own hands, and the better half of his heart." Stanislaus was fond of the theater and everything pertaining to it, so he built in the park on the shore of a small lake within it, an auditorium, the plan suggested by a model of one of the ancient Roman amphitheaters. The foundations were of stone and the seats were stated to have been originally of the same material, but now they are like the usual park settees. There were what might be called the orchestra seats on the shore of the lake, several rows of seats slightly inclined behind these, and the remaining seats in rows above another, in the amphitheater style in the rear. The whole made a seating capacity of about 1000.

The stage was built on a small island in the lake a short distance removed from the auditorium. It represented in its make-up the ruins of an old temple built of marble, and in the rear was surrounded by trees and shrubs which greatly heightened the sylvan effect.

Whenever there was a performance, the company were brought to the stage in boats, in full view of the audience, being landed on both sides of the stage, the "greenrooms" being simply open spaces screened from view by shrubbery and other devices of similar nature.

King Stanislaus admired the works of the French school, so much in vogue a century and a half ago, and in this little theater were seen the "successes" of other well-known theaters of the time—tragedies as well as comedies. The companies were made up of the better-known French talent, with some of a more local reputation. And the audience? These were the habitués of the court and other specially invited guests, and performances at this little theater were always events of every summer in Warsaw.

In later times the theater has been under the control and management of the official director of the Warsaw theaters. When there was an arrival of a distinguished official in the spring or summer there would be some special performance in this island theater, usually a light opera or comedy, but there was no general summer season unless there are such at the present moment under the German occupation. The theater has survived the ravages of war thus far. When Poland is itself again, this little theater will, doubtless, once more be among the chief amusement places of a rejuvenated Warsaw.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Where Poppies Bloom," scheduled to open Aug. 21 at the Republic Theater, was postponed until the present week.

Morton Seltan, formerly with Maude Adams in "A Kiss for Cinderella," will play with Otis Skinner in "Humpty-

harmony in the Elm City Quartet and in the saxophones of Tom Brown's Clown Band; dancing of wide variety by a half dozen able performers, more singing by Stella Norelle, and finally the ever-amusing De Wolf Hopper. In seven of the 15 scenes Hopper has something to do, but, after all, what is entrusted to him is too little for a comedian of his ability. One wanted more. The memories of him in the Gilbert and Sullivan revivals are still potent, particularly when as a captain of the good ship Bolsheski, he carries the spectator back to his inimitable Dick Deadeye of "Pinafore."

The charm of the Hippodrome is still in the hugeness of the spectacle, in the visual delight that comes from the sight of the great stage, filled with hundreds of dancers, who flit kaleidoscopically through the multifarious lights upon the stage; from hearing the big chorus sing with unanimity of utterance and excellence of tone music that is popular in the best sense. The horseplay of clowns has its usual interest, as well as the acrobatics of tumbler from Arabia, and the puzzlements of Houdini's illusions. And far from the least of satisfactory things are the historical and patriotic tableaux.

The production has been staged by R. H. Burnside. Mark Lawson and the Tarazona brothers prepared the scenery, and the musical direction was in the hands of William M. Daily. Irving Berlin, James Tate, Percy Weinrich, Harry Tierney, John Philip Sousa and Raymond Hubbell wrote the musical numbers.

Miss Lily Cahill is to be seen in the leading feminine part in "A Home-Made Hero," a four-act play, which will be the opening attraction at the Fulton Theater under the management of Messrs. Bailey and Smith.

The first performance on any stage of Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Betrothal," a sequel to "The Blue Bird," is to take place at the Little Theater early in October, under the direction of Winthrop Ames.

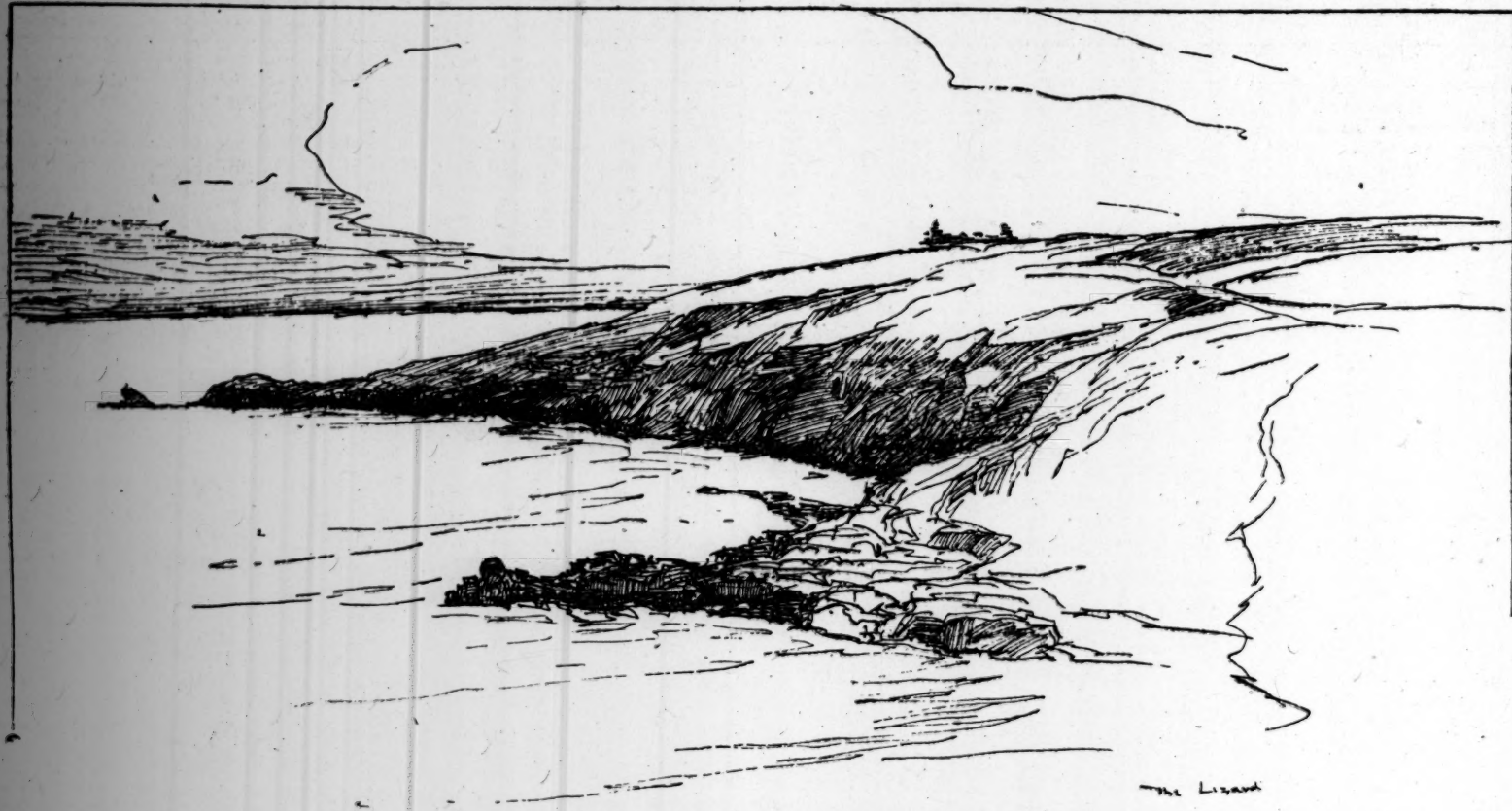
Because of the success the first week of Irving Berlin's military revue, "Yip! Yip! Yaphank!" at the Century Theater, arrangement was made by Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell for it to continue a second week.

The Irving Place Theater, the home of the German drama in this city since the days of Heinrich Conried, has been leased by Maurice Schwartz, and will be devoted hereafter to plays in Yiddish. The season will open Aug. 29, with a new play by Z. Libin called "A Man and His Shadow."

The Belasco Theater is to open Sept. 5 with a Belasco production of a comedy called "Daddies" by John L. Hobbie. The cast includes Bruce McRae, John W. Cope, Edward Davis, George Cadden, George Walker, Jeanne Eagels, Winifred Fraser and Edith King.



## THE HOME FORUM



The Lizard, Cornwall, England

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

At the very extremity of the heel of the boot-shaped county of Cornwall the Lizard stretches its rocky head out into the sea. At this part of the coast the cliffs rise steeply from the water—not white and chalky like those of Kent, but dark masses of rock, veined with blue and green and rose, and varying in general color effect from amber to deepest darkest gray. At low tide the shore is seen to be strewn with enormous rocks and boulders, torn at some period from the mainland and tossed at haphazard on the sandy beaches. So covered are they with tiny shellfish as to appear almost ocher-colored, against the yellow sand.

Lizard village, or Lizard Town, as it proudly appears on the maps, con-

sists of a handful of houses perched on the edge of the cliff, and inland a flat moorland stretches for miles, covered with heath and gorse, varied by patches of wild thyme and short, sweet-smelling turf. Hedges of feathery tamarisk, with palest pink sweet-scented flowers, are often seen, but for the most part the boundaries to the fields consist of high, mortared walls of loose gray stone, every cranny filled with wild flowers, and with grassy grown tops forming footpaths after the manner of the Indian "bund." All sorts of flowers grow freely in the open, the houses being often covered with pink geranium, while veronics and fuchsias are everywhere seen in the gardens.

It is the cliffs, however, which con-

stitute the chief charm of the place, and the two sides of the Lizard point vary to a surprising extent. The southern cliffs stretch comparatively gently down to the sea, clothed with wild flowers of every description. There are sheets of bluebells, varied by dense patches of sea pink, in springtime, while later in the year the whole is starred with marguerites, orchids and thyme.

The other side of the point is sterner and more rugged, but the grand outlines of the cliffs are softened by lichens in various tones of gray, green, yellow and orange, while little pink and yellow stonecrops find a foothold in every chink and corner. The coastline is broken by tiny bays and creeks,

with beaches of golden sand, which change to deep blue of the sea and clear jade green; while the floating seaweeds which fringe the submerged rocks form great patches of deep purplish color. Everywhere the glorious beauty of sea and sky eludes description, changing with every change of tide and sun; while across Mount's Bay the distant outlines of Land's End gleam like an opal, and the nearer cliffs glow softly, unbelievably rose-colored through the haze.

From the pages of his contemporary biographers and the anecdotes preserved to us by his son, we derive a curious and pleasant picture of Ariosto's personality, which in the main agrees with that drawn by himself in his *Satires*. . . . A courtly simplicity, a dignified and reserved gentility, seems the predominant note in his character. He was affable and cheerful in his conversation, witty and ready in his speech, but not given to much laughter. All pomp and ceremony he greatly abhorred; though never in the least pretentious, he could assert his rights, was prone to take offense, and not readily pacified when injured. He was a loyal and affectionate friend, always ready to use his influence on behalf of others. Although naturally of a melancholic disposition, he was exceedingly pleasant in society. . . . He was a great walker (surely an unusual thing in the sixteenth century), and exceedingly absent-minded, always absorbed in dreams of poetry or building. One summer, being at Carpi, he set out to take a morning stroll in light house-shoes, and, not remembering where he was or what he was doing, walked all day till he came to Ferrara.

Never was he satisfied with what he had written, but kept on changing and amending, time after time. In conversation he would lay great stress upon polish and finish in the poetic art, but warned his hearers against overdoing it. Verses are like trees, he would say; a plant that grows up lovely by itself can be made still more beautiful by cultivation and tending; but, if this is carried to excess, it loses its natural beauty. He never kept his verses in his head, and used to complain to Virgilio of the epigrams and other things that he had composed and lost. He loved gardening, but knew absolutely nothing about plants. Virgilio tells us that he treated the things in his garden as he did his verses. Never would he leave anything that he had planted for more than three months in the same place. . . . If anything came up anywhere near the place, he at once concluded that

## It Was a Shady and Sequestered Scene

It was a shady and sequestered scene. Like those famed gardens of Boccaccio, Planted with his own laurels ever-green, And roses that for endless summer blow; And there were fountain springs to overflow Their marble basins,—and cool green arcades Of tall overarching sycamores, to throw Athwart the dappled path their dancing shades,— With timid coules cropping the green blades. . . .

And there were many birds of many dyes, From tree to tree still faring to and fro, And stately peacocks with their splendid eyes, And gorgeous pheasants with their golden glow, Like Iris just bedabbled in her bow, Besides some vocalists, without a name, That oft on fairy errands come and go, With accents magical,—and all were tame, And pecked at my hand where'er I came.

And for my sylvan company, in lieu Of Pampinea with her lively peers, Sat Queen Titania with her pretty crew, All in their liveries quaint, with elfin gears, For she was gracious to my childish years, And made me free of her enchanted round; Wherefore this dreamy scene she still endears, And plants her court upon a verdant mound, Fenced with umbrageous woods and groves profound. . . .

—Thomas Hood.

## Ariosto

It was what he had planted. "I remember," says his son, "that once, when he had sown capers, he went every day to see them and was immensely delighted at the beautiful crop that seemed to be growing up. At last he found that these were only elder shoots, and that of capers not a single one had come to birth." We can, surely, trace something of this rare and engaging simplicity of disposition throughout all the events of Messer Lodovico's career. —Edmund G. Gardner.

## A Caribbean Island

Writing of Nevis, which in the Eighteenth Century was known as the mother of the English Leeward Caribbees, Gertrude Atherton says:

"From a solitary peak Nevis looks like a lone mountain in mid-ocean, her base sweeping out on every side. But behind the great central cone—rising three thousand two hundred feet—are five or six lesser peaks, between which are dense tropical gorges and mountain streams. In the old days, where the slopes were not vivid with the light green of the cane-field, there were cool and somber groves of the coconut tree, mango, orange, and guava. . . . Even when Nevis is wholly visible there is always a white cloud above her head. As night falls it becomes evident that this soft aggravation of her beauty is but a night robe hung on high. It is at about seven in the evening that she begins to draw down her garment of mist, but she is long in perfecting that nocturnal toilette. Lonely and neglected, she still is a beauty, exacting and fastidious. The cloud is tortured into many shapes before it meets her taste. She snatches it off, redispenses it, dons and takes it off again, wraps it about her with yet more enchanting folds until by nine o'clock it sweeps the sea, and Nevis, the proudest island of the Caribbees, has secluded herself from those cynical old neighbors, who no longer bend the knee."

## Dr. Arnold and Rugby

"In 1827 the headmastership of Rugby school fell vacant, and it became necessary for the twelve trustees, noblemen and gentlemen of Warwickshire, to appoint a successor to the post. Reform was in the air—political, social, religious; there was even a feeling abroad that our great public schools were not quite all that they should be, and that some change or other—one precisely knew what—but some change in the system of their management, was highly desirable. Thus it was natural," Lytton Strachey writes in his book, "Eminent Victorians," "that when the twelve noblemen and gentlemen, who had determined to be guided entirely by the merits of the candidates, found among the testimonials pouring in upon them a letter from Dr. Hawkins, the Provost of Oriel, predicting that if they elected Mr. Thomas Arnold he would 'change the face of education all through the public schools of England,' they hesitated no longer: obviously, Mr. Thomas Arnold was their man."

"And certainly," the writer goes on to say, "if he was to fulfill the prophecy of the Provost of Oriel, the task before him was sufficiently perplexing. The public schools of those days were still virgin forests, untouched by the hand of reform. Keats was still reigning at Eton; and we possess, in the records of his pupils, a picture of the public school education of the early Nineteenth Century, in its most

characteristic state. It was a system of anarchy tempered by despotism. Hundreds of boys, herded together in miscellaneous boarding-houses, or in that grim 'Long Chamber' at whose name in after years aged statesmen and warriors would turn pale, lived, badgered and overawed by the furious incursions of an irascible little old man carrying a bundle of birch-twigs, a life in which licensed barbarism was mingled with the daily and hourly study of the *lectures* of Ovidian verse. It was a life of freedom and terror, of prosody and rebellion, of interminable floggings and appalling practical jokes."

"From two sides, this system of education was beginning to be assailed by the awakening public opinion of the upper middle classes. On the one hand, there was a desire for a more liberal curriculum; on the other, there was a demand for a higher moral tone. The growing utilitarianism of the age viewed with impatience a course of instruction which excluded every branch of knowledge except classical philology; while its growing respectability was shocked by such a spectacle of disorder and brutality as was afforded by the Eton of Keats. 'The public schools,' said the Rev. Mr. Bowdler, 'are the very seats and nurseries of vice.' "Dr. Arnold agreed. He was convinced of the necessity for reform. But it was only natural that to one of his temperament and education it should

have been the moral rather than the intellectual side of the question which impressed itself upon his mind. Doubtless it was important to teach boys something more than the bleak rigidities of the ancient tongues; but how much more important to instill into them the elements of character and the principles of conduct! His great object, throughout his career at Rugby, was, as he repeatedly said, to 'make the school a place of really Christian education.' To introduce 'a religious principle into education,' was his 'most earnest wish,' he wrote to a friend when he first became headmaster; 'but to do this would be to succeed beyond all my hopes; it would be a happiness so great, that, I think, the world would hold me nothing comparable to it.' And he was constantly impressing these sentiments upon his pupils. 'What I have often said before,' he told them, 'I repeat now: what we must look for here is, first, religious and moral principle; secondly, gentlemanly conduct; thirdly, intellectual ability.'"

"But how was he to achieve his end? Was he to improve the character of his pupils by gradually spreading round them an atmosphere of cultivation and intelligence? By bringing them into close and friendly contact with civilized men, and even, perhaps, with civilized women? By introducing into the life of his school all that he could of the humane, enlightened, and progressive elements in the life

of the community? On the whole he thought not. Such considerations left him cold, and he preferred to be guided by the general laws of Providence. It only remained to discover what those general laws were. He consulted the Old Testament, and could doubt no longer. He would apply to his scholars, as he himself explained to them in one of his sermons, 'the principle which seemed to him to have been adopted in the training of the childhood of the human race itself.' He would treat the boys at Rugby as Jehovah had treated the Chosen People; he would found a theocracy; and there should be Judges in Israel.

"For this purpose, the system, prevalent in most of the public schools of the day, by which the elder boys were deputed to keep order in the class-rooms, lay ready to Dr. Arnold's hand. He found the 'Praeposter' a mere disciplinary convenience, and he converted him into an organ of government. Every boy in the Sixth Form became ipso facto a Praeposter, with powers extending over every department of school life; and the Sixth Form as a body was erected into an authority responsible to the headmaster, and to the headmaster alone, for the internal management of the school. "This was the means by which Dr. Arnold hoped to turn Rugby into 'a place of really Christian education.' The boys were to work out their own salvation like the human race."

## The Longing for Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHICH of us does not remember the many times during our lives when the great and overwhelming desire "to be good," has swept over us and we have made great resolves to uphold and sustain this desire. Perhaps this desire came after we had fallen a victim to some sin which had pestered our lives, or sometimes when some great sorrow had caused us to stop, in our rush of so-called human pleasure, and to think. But which of us does not also remember the hopelessness of these resolutions, and the ease with which they seemed to be overcome by evil impulses, until at last most of us had almost decided that evil was a greater power than good. Why then is this all changed in Christian Science? Why does the student of this Science discover that Truth can overcome evil both for himself and for others and that it can overcome it consistently?

The reason is that Christian Science teaches two things which the world had not understood before, and which it does not generally understand yet, although both of these things are clearly pointed out in the teachings of Christ Jesus.

The first fact to be grasped is that God is the only power, and that there is, and can be, no power opposed to God. Also that God is infinite good. Consequently good is omnipotent, is the one and only power, at all times and under all circumstances. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 340 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

The second thing which Christian Science teaches is that because good, or God, is omnipotent, evil is therefore powerless at all times and under all circumstances, and that evil has consequently neither power nor influence in a man's life or in human affairs.

One who has grasped these two things soon finds that he has to maintain them clearly in thought, in spite of the testimony of his physical senses to the contrary, if he would really be a Christian. He has learnt that the testimony of his physical senses is utterly unreliable with regard to good, for his physical senses can neither see, hear, touch, nor taste God, and they certainly therefore cannot tell him anything of good. He must, then, maintain the right mental attitude, knowing that God is infinite good and that evil is powerless, in spite of anything that his physical senses, or human wisdom, may testify to the contrary, and he soon finds that he is therefore in complete opposition to the wisdom of this world, or to what most mortals believe. Now let us compare the different attitudes of one who, before hearing of Christian Science, had seen his good resolutions overwhelmed time and time again, and of that one after he had become a student of this Science. Formerly such a one would have agreed, most probably, that God was omnipotent and good, but he would also have admitted that he believed in another power, the exact opposite of good, called evil. Of course, the hopelessness of such logic is at once apparent to any honest thinker, and yet this is the so-called logic accepted by a great portion of humanity. As it is true that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he," this individual would certainly have been sometimes the slave or servant of the belief in good and sometimes of the belief in evil. He would, consequently, have swung between the two like a pendulum, probably with a very long swing to the side of evil. Consider, then, the relief and peace that comes to such a one when he discovers in Christian Science that God is infinite, ever-present good, and that evil is not of God and is therefore a lie, consequently powerless. Also that this understanding enables him to be free from evil and to partake of the nature of good. This beginner in Christian Science, if he is in earnest, starts right in to apply this teaching to his daily life, and to every incident of his life, and he soon proves that good is omnipotent, for his understanding of good operates to destroy evil.

As he grows into the habit of watching his thoughts, the beginner will find that every experience that comes into his life is either a wrong experience that comes through wrong thinking, or it is a holy and helpful experience that comes through spiritual understanding. He will then watch that his thoughts are of such a nature that they do not permit evil experiences to enter his consciousness. In fact, as the Scriptures say, he will dwell "in the secret place of the most High," or in the consciousness of good's omnipotence, and no plague (either of sin or of disease) can come nigh his dwelling. This beginner is then learning scientifically how to overcome evil with good, or how to overcome all that ever is to evil and that is the lie that evil has power. He will continue this process until it becomes easier and more natural to him to overcome evil scientifically than it formerly was to obey the impulses of evil. Let anyone, therefore, who desires

to prove the teachings of Christian Science begin to practice these teachings in his daily life and he will soon prove for himself that good is omnipotent for he will find himself coming out of every form of evil which has dogged his footsteps, and he will find his diseases and his fear of death growing less day by day as he understands the nature of good, or God. Mrs. Eddy writes: "The Christian Scientist has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good." (Science and Health, p. 450.)

## Sunset

That sunset! Look beneath the boughs, Over the copse—beyond the hills; How soft, yet deep and warm, it glows, And heaven with rich suffusion fills; With hues where still the opal's tint, Its gleam of prisoned fire, is blent, Where flame through azure thrills!

Depart we now—for fast will fade That solemn splendor of decline, And deep must be the after-shade, As stars alone tonight will shine; No moon is destined—pale—to gaze On such a day's vast phoenix blaze, A day in fire decayed! —Charlotte Brontë.

## An Erie Canal Boat

Traveling on the Erie Canal about seventy years ago, Nathaniel Parker Willis wrote:

"The Erie canal-boat is a long and very pretty drawing-room afloat. It has a library, sofas, a tolerable cook, Venetian blinds, a civil captain, and no smell of steam or perceptible motion. It is drawn by three horses at a fair trot, and gets you through about a hundred miles a day, as softly as if you were witched over the ground by Puck and Mustard-seed."

"The Erie Canal is cut a hundred or so miles through the heart of the primeval wilderness of America, and the boat was gliding along silently and swiftly on a course apparently new and untrodden. The luxuriant soil had sent up a rank grass that covered the horse path like velvet; the water was clear as a brook; the old shafts of the gigantic forest spurred into the sky by thousands, and the yet unscared eagle swung off from the dead branch of the pine, and skimmed the tree tops for another perch, as if he had grown to believe that gliding specter a harmless phenomenon of nature. The horses drew steadily and unheeded at the end of the long line; the steersman stood motionless at the tiller."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Citizen Army

IN THE early days of the present war there was no phrase of contempt more frequently on the lips of the critics of the United Kingdom in Germany than that of England's "mercenary army." The Germans outside the United Kingdom were perhaps rather more cautious in their employment of the phrase. And this because living, as a vast majority did, in the United States, they were aware that the armies of the United Kingdom and the United States were recruited on a similar basis, and that what was intended to be an insult flung at the one would be an insult to the other also. What the "mercenary army," to which the Germans referred, actually meant was an army not of conscripts but of volunteers. An army raised, that is to say, not by compulsion but by freedom of contract. The fact was that for three and a half centuries England had adhered to the objection she formed in the days of the Commonwealth to being dominated by a military force. The England of the Restoration became the England of the Restoration largely because the Commonwealth had proved that it was possible to govern the country by an army as arbitrarily as Charles Stewart had governed by divine right. It is perfectly true that the government of Cromwell was democratic in comparison with that of "the man Charles Stewart," but it was impossible to deny that it was a democratic government founded on an extremely oligarchic basis, and a democratic government kept in power largely by the sword.

When, consequently, the Restoration came, England with one voice determined that the army of the Commonwealth should not be perpetuated. The army of the Commonwealth was disbanded, and it was only little by little that Charles II was able to establish the foundations of that tiny standing army, which in the intervening centuries, has carried the Union Jack round the world. Even then neither Charles nor his successor, James, dared to appeal to Parliament to pass a Mutiny Bill. The Tories, who had been crushed by the Cromwellian army, were even more violent in their opposition to the idea than the Whigs, whose leaders were committed to a man to the statement that the conception of English polity could never succeed in the same country with a standing army. It took the threat of Louis XIV that he would re-establish the Stuarts in England to convert the country, and to pass the first Mutiny Act through Parliament. But though that act was passed in the year 1689 no British statesman, of any party whatever, has ever dared to advocate in practice the institution of conscription.

The ideal of England, in this respect, was naturally treasured by those Englishmen who came to America to establish a broader condition of democratic government than had ever been attempted in the Mother country. And so it came about that, until the year of Armageddon, the Anglo-Saxon race, on both sides of the Atlantic, had rejoiced in and gloried in what conscripted Germany was pleased to describe as a "mercenary army." Not even Armageddon itself, however, has sufficed to shake the Anglo-Saxon hatred of enforced military service. The huge armies which England has put into the field, armies of millions upon millions of men, have not been recruited on the continental idea of conscription. They have been recruited on the system, subsequently adopted in the United States, of compulsory service, in a terrific emergency, for the duration of a war. Thus the professional soldier, except as a unit in a huge military police force, is no nearer dominating the United Kingdom or the United States today than he has been in the past. The ideal which gives a German officer the right to cut down a civilian in the streets, in the time of peace, even the ideal which takes every French boy into the service of the republic, when he reaches a certain age, remains repugnant to the ideals of that great empire and that great republic which have sprung from one common stock.

The armies of the United Kingdom and the United States today are recruited for a special emergency with citizen soldiers, with soldiers, that is to say, who will not simply return to civilian employment at the end of the war, but who will return to it as civilians and not as soldiers. The German, and even the Frenchman, when the war comes to an end, will return to civil life, but he will return to it as a soldier permitted to resume his work in his shop or office; but nevertheless, as a soldier liable to be called back to the ranks at the pronouncement of those fateful words, war mobilization. In the United Kingdom and in the United States, it will be different. Should the horrors of war again demand the presence of the citizen in the army, it will again require an act of Parliament or Congress to call him up for the temporary purpose for which he is needed. The difference is, of course, immense. It is the difference between a citizen army and a nation under arms. The citizen army has its foundations deep down in the train-bands of Fairfax, in which Bunyan shouldered a pike, and in the archers of Crécy and Agincourt, who came from the English woodlands and towns, in those days before the phrase standing army had ever been heard in the British Isles, and a man could only be called up to serve the country in the hour of the country's need. The nation under arms has a different genesis altogether. It is to be found in those huge standing armies with which the great powers of Europe battled against each other for years. It is to be found in the pikemen of Alva, in the mousquetaires of the Louisies, and in the halberdiers of the Kaisers. If the liberties of England prospered and thrived, and prospered and thrived so successfully that they gave birth to the ships of the Pilgrims and the Puritan fathers, it was not because they were stayed on the tremendous standing armies of a Bourbon or a Hapsburg, but because they were stayed on that love of liberty, which makes liberty itself worth fighting for.

This, then, is the genesis of the great army which the

United States of America is about to raise under its new draft law. Its genius, which dates back to the days when Alfred made his famous avowal of faith that the Danes should not put their fetters upon England, or earlier still, to that pathetic effort of Boadicea's naked warriors to fight the steel-clad cohorts of pagan Rome, could hardly have been expressed better than in those concluding words of the address, delivered by Mr. Wilson to the joint session of the two houses of Congress, on the second of April, 1917:—

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. "God helping her, she can do no other."

### Sir Robert Borden's Message

FEW statesmen of the present day possess to a greater degree the ability to say the right thing, at the right time, in the right way, than Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada. This ability has, indeed, been uniformly characteristic of his career, but especially during that momentous part of it comprised in the last four years. It has its cause, simply enough, in the fact that Sir Robert, subordinating all considerations of party, determined from the first to have before him no standard of action but the simple, though remorseless one, of the highest good, not only of his own country, but of all humanity. The man who, in the face of the most bitter opposition, even from his own friends, strove untiringly to achieve union government at home; who was never discouraged in the effort, but, as soon as those he would serve blocked one channel, sought for another; the man who saw the justice of conscription and the imperious necessity for prohibition, and placed them both on the statute book, in spite of the storm which these proposals roused in many quarters; the man who has thus thought what was right and done what was right finds no difficulty in recognizing the right time to say the right thing, or to say it in the right way.

And so when Sir Robert Borden landed at New York, last Friday, after a momentous visit to Europe, he placed his finger unerringly on the two great needs of the hour, and directed men's thoughts to them in that forcible way which is all his own. "I firmly believe," he said, speaking of Great Britain and the United States, "that the future peace of the world rests largely, and indeed chiefly, upon the unity of purpose and action between these two democracies." And again, speaking of Germany, and the necessity for a complete overthrow of German militarism, he said, "It may be a hard lesson, but they cannot be saved from themselves unless they are compelled to learn it. Let no selfish purpose or divergence of interest impede united action to this end."

In other words, Sir Robert Borden, fresh from the councils of the Allies and from intimate touch with the men who, on the battlefields of western Europe, are defending the cause of civilization against the attacks of the "assassin state," pleads for unity of purpose in prosecuting the war to the uttermost, and unshaken unity of determination never to acquiesce in anything less than complete victory. It is characteristic of the man that he should hold out, as the only reason worth considering for both pleas, not the immediate safety of Great Britain and the United States, but the future peace of the world, and the regeneration of Germany herself. "The devils by whom German militarists are possessed," he says, "must be cast out, the spell with which they have bound the German people must be broken. Until then, Germany cannot become regenerate."

Sir Robert Borden recognizes to the full the real meaning of the rising tide of the suggestion of "peace by compromise." His vision does not stop at the pacifist-Socialist or the Bolshevik, but seeks out the real source of the suggestions which those people so fondly regard as the outcome of their own innermost thoughts and the fruits of their own humanitarian statesmanship. He does not stop to kick the stone, but seeks the man who threw it. He does not stop to denounce the misguided Socialist and pacifist, but simply takes away the disguise, and enables the whole world to see what it is that is hurling those people across the path of a righteous victory. The Canadian Premier has never fallen into the error of underestimating the resources of the enemy, but he recognizes that these resources depend for their power largely upon the fact that they are not seen as enemy resources. He strips off the disguise. Of the Stockholmite, the pacifist-Socialist, the Bolshevik, and all others who favor compromise, he says, simply, "See, here is Germany and, again, Germany and, once again, Germany."

### Danegeld

ALTHOUGH it has been the policy of the Spanish Government, for some time past, in regard to Morocco, to prevent any news of conditions in the Riff finding a place in the Spanish press, it has been impossible to prevent news as to the true state of affairs in the Spanish zone from leaking out. For a considerable time, Spain has been something more than uneasy about these affairs. Again and again confidence has been restored by the announcement of some wonderful settlement and the imminent withdrawal of Spanish troops, but these promises, somehow, have never materialized. They have, indeed, been almost invariably followed, after a long and exasperating silence, by news going to show that affairs had been progressing backward, and that the long-promised day of pacification, let alone development, was further off than ever.

Now the allied world at times like the present, might well be excused if it had no mind to concern itself with Spain and her policy in Morocco. The Spanish attitude during the last few years, especially during the last few months, has not been, to say the least of it, impressive, but the Allies cannot afford to neglect the Spanish zone in Morocco. Ever since the beginning of the war, it has been a kind of rallying ground for German propaganda

in Spain, and for the hatching of plots against French authority in the neighboring territory; whilst, every month that passes, those promoting these enterprises are less and less at pains to conceal their actions or to cover their tracks.

Recently, matters have reached a point that Spain has virtually surrendered her sovereign authority and has resorted to that last refuge of the politically destitute, namely, buying off her enemies. For nearly a year, indeed, Spanish authority in the Riff has been entirely at the mercy of the notorious brigand Raisuli, to whom Spain has been paying the handsome bribe of 100,000 pesetas a month in order to make sure that Raisuli's influence with the unruly elements of the country should be cast on the side of the Spanish authorities. The payment of Danegeld, however, never has succeeded, from the days of the Saxon king Ethelred the Unready, and long before his day, down to the present time. As Ethelred found out, the Danes came back for more, and the more they were paid the more surely did they return. So it is with Raisuli. With a fine contempt for all agreements, he was found, some time ago, openly plotting with Germany, receiving large sums in German gold to further German interests, and in quite open correspondence with the German consul at Tetuan. Spain was literally forced to make some show of taking action, and the action she took was to stop payment to Raisuli until he should change his ways. Raisuli, however, has evidently no intention of submitting to any such indignity, and his latest word to Spain is that if she does not pay up his arrears, he will make war on her. At the same time he intimates his intention of getting himself appointed Grand Vizier of Tetuan. There the matter rests at the present time. It is a sorry picture, as far as Spain is concerned, of political ineptitude.

### Colonel's Nelson's Philosophy

TWO things of recent occurrence have recalled to memory William Rockhill Nelson. First of these was the conspicuous general publication of certain alleged facts concerning the disappearance of public moneys in Vermont; second was an appreciation in this newspaper of the beautiful Boston seaside resort, Magnolia, where President Wilson had just concluded a few days' vacation. Colonel Nelson, as he was called by his friends, or Colonel "Bill" Nelson, by his intimates, or "Uncle Bill" Nelson, by those who were very close to him indeed, had for years a charming summer home overlooking Magnolia Cove and almost directly opposite the Jefferson Coolidge mansion, occupied by the presidential party on this visit. His appearance annually had come to be looked for with great pleasure by regular residents and summer colonists, for he brought with him out of the West a genial, democratic atmosphere, and all the days, weeks, and months of his yearly pilgrimages on the shore were marked by kindly words and deeds.

Colonel Nelson came from Kansas City, where he owned two newspapers, The Star and The Times. The first he practically founded; the second he purchased and rebuilt. The properties came to be very profitable, yielding him a large income. Out of his private means he founded the Western Gallery of Art in Kansas City, and it may as well be said here that his entire fortune will eventually go to the advancement of culture in the city in which it was made.

He had not always been a newspaperman. As a contractor he had accumulated something like \$200,000, which, as an investor in Georgia cotton growing he had lost. In 1876, although a comparatively young man, he was given command of the Samuel J. Tilden campaign in Indiana. He first tried his hand at journalism in Fort Wayne of that State, but decided that a field farther west would be for him more promising. His judgment in this was sound, as it was in many other respects, and within a few years he began to wield a powerful influence in Missouri, Kansas, and adjoining states. Always an independent, but never a neutral, Colonel "Bill" Nelson's weight, thrown to either side in any local or general contest, political or economic, went far toward bringing about a quick decision.

He was offered many positions of prominence, and stepping-stones to positions, but he would have none of them, preferring to be free from all obligations; nevertheless, he was taken into numerous counsels where his philosophical reasoning was highly esteemed. This leads to the point of present interest. He was one of the few who could see in betrayals of public trust, so-called, culpability rather on the part of the public than on the part of the individual offender, toward whom the public happened for the moment to be pointing the finger of accusation, condemnation, and scorn. If public morals were loose, according to Colonel Nelson, that was the fault of the public, and the consequences should be charged to and accepted by the public. In such cases as that in Vermont, instead of joining in the hue-and-cry against the individual who was short in his accounts, he inveighed against the looseness of the system which made the shortage possible.

The time came when the question of responsibility in such circumstances was brought home to him. He was one of several directors of an enterprise in which a large amount of money was handled. In one of the branch agencies of this concern a young cashier became known to his associates as a "free spender." The young man explained his ability to "let money fly" by saying that he received large remittances from home. His extravagances were notorious. Suddenly he was found to be six or seven thousand dollars short. The managing officials took speedy action. They sought to recover the loss from the young man's father. Already shamed and grieved beyond expression, the father, a struggling farmer, summoned to appear before the directors on a certain day, laid down \$2000, all in the world he could raise, upon the table. He was questioned and cross-questioned by certain of the directors. He was told that prosecution must go on unless the shortage was entirely made good. There was a great deal of moralizing and sermonizing. The young man's character, to the mortification of his father, was roughly handled. Colonel "Bill" Nelson was there, listening to it all, but saying nothing, up to the

point where there was a move to take the father's \$2000.

Then he spoke. "No, gentlemen," he said. "We will not take this man's money. He owes us nothing. He has not wronged us; we have grossly wronged him. We have made a thief and a fugitive out of his son. It was our business to see that the young man was protected while in our employment. Instead of protecting, we laid snares for him. We had no business to allow him the liberties he enjoyed in handling funds intrusted to our safe-keeping. We paved the way for his fall; we have irretrievably injured him, and now we talk of penalizing his father, when, as a matter of justice, we should be making him reparation. Let us hand this money back to him. That is the least we can do, and then let us go down into our own pockets, personally make the loss good, and set to work to reform our methods so that we may injure no more sons and fathers."

Colonel Nelson had his way. And there have since been no defalcations in that corporation.

### Notes and Comments

A PECULIAR expression has arisen in Vancouver. If one lives in that Canadian Pacific port, and has not heard the term "jaywalker," then he or she can claim a particular merit as a law-abiding citizen. To be a "jaywalker" is to be a person who, when crossing a street, does so at some point other than a street intersection, and thereby ignores the by-law which, in his defense let it be said, has fallen into what a politician once termed "innocuous desuetude." It used to be said in the United States, of anyone who crossed a street at a point other than the intersections, that he thereby proclaimed himself to be a foreigner.

AT THE review of the Girl Guides held in London by Queen Mary, the Brownies called particularly for her smiling appreciation. The Girl Guides are the feminine Boy Scouts of Britain and the Brownies are Girl Guides in embryo, children who have not yet reached the age of ten. Boys, in the Boy Scout movement, of eight or nine are known as Wolf Cubs. They have a very fine spirit, as the conversation which was overheard on one air raid evening testifies. It was dark and the speakers could not be distinguished, but the voices sounded young and somewhat excited. There were tones both of remonstrance and of protest. Finally the protesting voice, that evidently of quite a small boy, said: "No, I am going, it's my duty to go." Again the remonstrating voice interrupted; but the small boy insisted: "I am a Wolf Cub and it's my duty." That seemed to clinch the matter, and two pairs of feet were heard scurrying off to their allotted posts.

THE Paris Symphony Orchestra, it is announced, is to give fifty concerts in leading American cities, beginning next October. Perhaps there are music lovers in the United States to whom music is the same whether it is produced by an enemy or a friend, but it is fair to presume that the great majority feel otherwise about it. It has not been possible for Americans generally, during the last year or so, to extract real satisfaction from a symphony orchestra concert while keeping one suspicious eye on the leader and another on the bass viol player, and at the same time wondering whether the clarinetist and the first cornetist were not exchanging signals while pretending to be rapt in the ecstasies of German melody.

WELL-KEPT public parks, with their trees, shrubs, and flowers, give great delight to the people. Thousands flock to these places in spring, summer, and fall, and enjoy their shade, their blossoms, their picturesque views, and the freedom they afford. Why not add to their attractions by making them educational? In a majority of cases Latin names, if any, are attached to trees and plants. This is as it should be, but why not also give the common names? Many flowers are not labeled at all. Park frequenters see them and admire them, but gain no specific knowledge of them. The parks are for the masses, and park commissioners would perform a further valuable service by placing on trees, plants, and all the other exhibits, outdoors and indoors, the names by which they are generally known.

THERE are some curious coincidences in the strong likeness which has been noticed to exist between celebrities belonging to different ages. For instance, in Charles MacFarlane's "Reminiscences of a Literary Life" he describes how, meeting Shelley in the Royal Bourbon Museum at Naples, he showed him a statue of Agrippina, the mother of Nero. "I told him," he says, "that the Bonaparte family considered this the very image of their mother. When Madame Mère was in Naples, her daughter, Queen Caroline, induced her to sit by the statue, and made a large party remark on the striking resemblance." A similar coincidence between two great men of the same age was the likeness between Motley, the historian of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," and Byron. It was so marked as to be described by the poet's wife as "most wonderful."

THE landing of the allied troops on the Murman Coast would have been a subject of supreme interest to Richard Hakluyt, for in his day the coasts to the north of Norway were often visited by the seamen adventurers in their endeavors to find a northeast passage to China. In May, 1553, Sir Hugh Willoughby, "a goodly gentleman," got as far as the entrance of the White Sea and eventually landed at a suitable place on the Murman Coast. Hakluyt says he was accompanied by "Pilots, Maisters, Merchants and Mariners" and had three ships "well furnished, to wit, The Bona Sperança, the Edward Bonaventure and the Confidentia." Richard Chancellor was the pilot of the Bonaventure, which ship got separated from the other two and anchored on the shores of the White Sea where Archangel now stands. From there Chancellor traveled to Moscow and returning to his ship eventually got home to London. Hakluyt in these days is particularly worth reading again on these early relations and communications with Russia, and on the daring and enterprise of the seadogs of his century.